HISTORY

OF THE

REVOLUTIONS

OF

GENOA,

From its ESTABLISHMENT, to the Concluſion of the PEACE in 1748.

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THE REVOLUTIONS OF GENOA.

BOOK VII.

ALL being quiet in *Corsica*, and consequently the Imperial Troops of no Service in that Island, they now began to be withdrawn in small Embarkations. The Islanders could not forbear murmuring at their Chiefs being arrested and sent away. They made no doubt but the Prince of *Anno* 1732.

Wirtemberg, at his Arrival, would procure their Releaſement. Landing at *Genoa* the eighteenth of *July*, he was received with the moſt honourable Marks of Gratitude; but when he came to mention the Liberty of the *Corſican* Chiefs, he ſoon perceived that the *Genoeſe* Intentions were very oppoſite. He ſtaid but a few Days at *Genoa*, and on his ſetting out for *Vienna* he acquainted the Senate, that the Emperor would be very glad to hear that the *Corſican* Chiefs had been ſet at Liberty, with all the Advantages granted them by the Treaty of *Corti*.

The Republic, to palliate their Refuſal, ſent a reſpectful Memorial to the Emperor, ſignifying, that they were filled with the moſt lively Gratitude for the good Offices and deciſive Interpoſition of his Majeſty, which had finally terminated the *Corſican* Rebellion; that they were ready to diſcharge all the Arrears due for that Expedition; but that it was their humble Requeſt to his Imperial Majeſty to reflect on the Mortification which it muſt be to the Republic, if the Chiefs of that execrable Rebellion, after ſuch recent Inſtances of their Perfidy, ſhould not only go unpuniſhed, but even be honourably rewarded; that ſuch an Indulgence might be attended with the worſt of Conſequences; that it could not fail to ſwell the *Corſicans* with

with Inſolence and Contempt for the *Genoeſe*; and that ſuch a Contempt muſt prove the Seeds of a Revolt. That they hoped theſe Conſiderations would induce the Emperor to be very tender in any Demand relating to the Priſoners, and the Rights and Honours of the Republic.

The Marquis *Pallavicini*, the *Genoeſe* Miniſter at *Vienna*, ſeconded this Memorial in a very nervous Speech. But the Emperor peremptorily declared that the Treaty of *Corti*, being concluded under his Guaranty, ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved, without the leaſt Eluſion; that the *Corſican* Chiefs were not chargeable with any thing which could juſtly be called a real Infraction; and conſequently they were entitled to a Clauſe in that Treaty of rewarding their Endeavours to bring their Adherents to Submiſſion.

The four Chiefs, all this while, were very uneaſy in their Confinement. They had ſeveral times conſulted Means for their Eſcape, by corrupting their Attendants; upon which a ſtricter Guard was ſet over them, and other Precautions taken. On the other hand the *Corſicans* began to gather, and threaten new Diſturbances. Baron *Wachtendonck*, who remained in the Iſland with ſome *German* Troops, and had ordered ſome Works to be thrown up for the Defence of *Corti*, was obliged to cover his

Engineers and Labourers from the Inſults of the Iſlanders. A Sedition happening at *Ajaccio*, obliged this General to haſten thither, where he received the following Letter.

"IT is hereby ſignified to the Baron *de* "*Wachtendonck*, in order that he may "inform all whom it concerns, that if "within a Month, from the ſixth of *July*, "1732, the Lords *Giafferi*, *Aſſelli*, and "*Ciccaldi*, and the Rev. Father *Raffaelli*, "unjuſtly detained Priſoners at *Genoa*, are "not reſtored to their full Liberty, and "put in Poſſeſſion of every Particular, "ſtipulated in the Treaty concluded by "the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the ſame Con-"federates, who have with equal Zeal and "Glory maintained the Rights of their "dear Country, will not fail ſeverely to "revenge the late Contraventions of the "Republic of *Genoa*, to which any Sub-"jection is a Diſgrace. This is ſignified "to his Excellency the Baron *de Wachten-"donck*, by *Dom. Marco.*"

This Account was very unwelcome at *Genoa*, and their Diſquietude was increaſed by another Incident. The Court of *Spain* had for ſome time complained, that in the quartering a Body of *Imperialiſts*, an Indignity had been offered to one of its Miniſters,

niſters, for which ſome ſignal Satisfaction was demanded. The *Genoeſe* being as forward to compliment *Spain*, as they had been to appeaſe *France*, quieted its Reſentment; but the Emperor's Demands were of a more difficult Nature.

This Prince had looked upon the ſpeedy Concluſion of the Troubles in *Corſica* to be of very great Moment, and he himſelf was Guarantee of the Treaty of Pacification; conſequently, his Honour and Intereſt were both concerned in the punctual Execution of this Treaty; the *Genoeſe* aſſerted, indeed, in the Memorials which they publiſhed, that the Chiefs of the Rebels had been taken in Arms before the Expiration of the Amneſty; that their coming to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s Camp, was ſo far from being their free and voluntary Act, that they were brought thither Priſoners without any previous Conditions, or even before any Conferences were appointed. Admitting the Truth of theſe Allegations, which however the Court of *Vienna* has flatly denied, it was evident, beyond all doubt, that there had been a Treaty concluded, guarranteed by the Emperor, ſigned by the Miniſters of the Republic, and, conſequently, this Treaty muſt take effect. The Behaviour of the *Genoeſe* towards the Rebel Chiefs, was to be juſtified only by alledging that theſe

Chiefs had not fulfilled their Obligations, in delivering up immediately, on the Concluſion of the Treaty, the Letters relating to their Correſpondents. But the Chiefs affirmed, that they were not privy to the Eſcape of *Rafaelli*, who had the keeping of theſe Papers; and after all, theſe Papers did come to Light; ſo that to exclude them from the Clauſes of the Treaty in their Favour, was an Infraction without any Shadow of Reaſon.

Thus all the Repreſentations of the Senate of *Genoa* to the Emperor, in relation to the Advantages granted by the Treaty to the *Corſicans* in general, and to the four Chiefs in particular, were ineffectual. The Emperor even declared to them, that if the four Chiefs were not immediately ſet at Liberty, he would take proper Meaſures. The King of *France* alſo ſignified to *Doria*, the *Genoeſe* Envoy at his Court, that he intereſted himſelf in the Releaſement of theſe Chiefs. If the *Genoeſe* had learned, from diſmal Experience, the Danger of provoking *France*, an Offence to the Emperor was no leſs to be avoided in their preſent Circumſtances. However, they were brought to comply, but with great Backwardneſs. On the eleventh of *October*, the four Chiefs were removed to the Fortreſs of *Savona*, and there committed to the commanding Officer,

cer, as Perſons under the Protection of the Emperor. Their Uſage was perfectly civil and indulgent, excepting their Confinement.

The *Genoeſe* were extremely deſirous that they ſhould end their Days in that eaſy Confinement. But freſh Threatnings from the Emperor brought them to conſent to their Freedom, provided they were for ever baniſhed out of the Republic's Territories, and part of their Eſtates confiſcated. But the Emperor would abate nothing of the Treaty. So that in *May*, 1733, the four Chiefs were declared free without any Reſtriction. As to the ſtipulated Advantages, they all declined them. *Giafferi* had a Captain's Commiſſion, and a Penſion of twelve hundred Crowns, which he ſoon reſigned to go into Don *Carlos*'s Service. The Abbe *Aſſelli*, who was to have been ſettled in a Benefice of fifteen hundred Livres, choſe rather to reſide at *Legborn*. *Ciccaldi* went into the *Spaniſh* Service, and *Raſaelli* retiring to *Rome*, was, by the Pope, made Auditor of the Tribunal of *Monte-Citerio*. This Conduct of the four *Corſican* Chiefs was imitated by the Generality of the reſt, accounting it better to live out of the Republic, than to enjoy conſtrained Advantages in it, and for which ſhe might make them pay dear hereafter.

Towards the Close of the Year 1732, whilſt the Freedom of the Chiefs was in Agitation, there had been ſome Diſturbances in *Corſica*. Two thouſand Mountaneers, under the Command of a new Chief called *Jacoboue*, committed ſome Ravages beyond the *Golo*, complaining openly that no Regard was paid to the Treaty concluded with the *Genoeſe*. But *Jacoboue* being taken, his Followers diſperſed, and the Inſurrection ſubſided. Some Citizens were ſecured at *Genoa* on Suſpicion of being the Abettors of it, whoſe former Practices had doubtleſs been diſcovered from *Rafaelli*'s Papers. Among theſe were Major *Gentile*, of one of the beſt Families in *Genoa*, and *Lanfranchi*, an immenſibly rich Banker.

Nothing now remained but to proclaim the Ordonnance of the Emperor, as Mediator, which was to put a final Termination to all the Differences, Claims, and Pretentions of the *Genoeſe* and *Corſicans*. Upon the Baron de *Wachtendonck*'s being certified of the Releaſe of the Chiefs, he publiſhed it, and theſe were its chief Articles.

That ſeveral Impoſts ſhould be aboliſhed, and that no new ones ſhould be impoſed, under a Pretence of re-imburſing the Republic for its Expences in the late Commotions. That the *Corſicans* ſhould

ſhould be capable of holding Eccleſiaſtical and Secular Dignities in common with the other Subjects of the Republic; and that the Nobility of *Corſica*, ſhould be on the ſame Footing with the *Genoeſe*, as the Nobility of their other Dominions. That the Captains of the Ports of *Baſtia* and *Ajaccio*, ſhould always be Natives of *Corſica*. That there ſhould be at *Genoa* a *Corſican* Conſul, to preſent to the Senate the Petitions of ſuch of the Iſland as might at any time think themſelves aggrieved. This Ordonnance was accompanied with the Emperor's Act of Guaranty, by which he engaged himſelf to ſecure to the *Corſicans* the Enjoyment of its Contents, and in caſe of Failure to oblige the Republic ſpeedily to give Satisfaction; declaring alſo, that the Guaranty, as well as the Ordonance, ſhould be void upon the *Corſicans* violating the Allegiance they owed to the Republic.

Soon after the Publication of this Ordonance, Baron *Wachtendonck* left *Corſica* with his Troops, which were replaced by *Genoeſe*. After a ſhort Stay at *Genoa*, he proceeded on his return to *Germany*, having left *Corſica* in a profound Tranquility. But this Pacification had been only forced on both Sides, they themſelves being as much imbittered as ever. The *Genoeſe* were diſpleaſed that the Emperor had

obliged them to grant ſuch exceſſive Advantages, as they called them, to Rebels. The *Corſicans* could not digeſt the Rancour which the Republic had ſhewed againſt them, and its Delays to execute a Treaty ſigned by its own Plenipotentiaries. The *Genoeſe* were ſtill reſtrained thro' Fear of the Emperor; but the *Corſicans* being under no Awe, only waited the Departure of the *German* Troops to break out.

Accordingly they were no ſooner put to Sea, than the *Corſicans* began to give way to their Diſcontents. They complained that the Ordonance did not particulariſe all their Grievances; that it was not executed in its full Extent, and that it contained ſome diſparaging Expreſſions relating to them. The Governor of *Baſtia* was obliged to ſend Troops into the Diſtrict of *Orezza*, where the Tumults were growing to a Head, whilſt the *Corſicans* deputed *Gineſtra* to *Genoa* to lay their Complaints and Demands before the Senate.

The Republic was now in a perplexing Situation, *Italy* being on the Point of becoming the Theatre of a War which was breaking out between the Kings of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia* on one Side, and the Emperor on the other, and who conſequently would have too much Employment

ment to regard the Affairs of *Corſica*. The *Genoeſe*, being deſirous of a Neutrality, had been wanting in no Submiſſion or Satisfaction, to appeaſe the leaſt Difference between them and the Courts of *France* and *Spain*. They alſo ſhewed the ſame Reſpect to the Court of *Sardinia*, with Regard to ſome Diſpute which had aroſe about their reſpective Boundaries. But ſtill they apprehended, that all theſe Precautions would not ſecure them from being drawn in, and that ſome of the Powers would make uſe of the Troubles in *Corſica*, to oblige them to declare on their Side. By the moſt punctual Obſervation of a Neutrality, it was not to be imagined they could avoid giving ſome Diſcontent, and they might well believe that thoſe who ſhould take Exceptions at their Conduct, would excite or foment a new Rebellion in *Corſica*. The Court of *Sardinia*'s Deſigns on *Final*, were no Secret to them, nor its private Offers on that Head to the Emperor, who had hitherto rejected them. Their Uneaſineſs at theſe Particulars was augmented by the Murmurs, and even Seditions of the Inhabitants of *Final* and *St. Remo*. At laſt the *Genoeſe* imagined their Danger to be ſo great, that it was thought neceſſary to put themſelves in a defenſible Situation.

All

All the Batteries of *Genoa* were ſupplied with Cannon, and new ones erected; additional Works were made at *Spezza*; they ſent Orders to all the principal Places throughout their Dominions to keep a ſtrict Guard; but their chief Attention was towards *Corſica*, where indeed it was moſt neceſſary.

Geneſtra, the *Corſican* Envoy, had been ſo coldly received by the Senate, and ſo little Satisfaction given to his Complaints, that at his Return to *Corſica*, he excited a conſiderable Number to take Arms. *Jerome Pallavicini* was gone over thither to ſucceed *Rivarola* as Governor. By his Inſtructions he was to proceed mildly with the *Corſicans*; but all his Condeſcention could not overcome their Reſentment. Being informed that new Cabals were forming, he cauſed *Francis Alexandrini* and his Son-in-law to be ſecured, as endeavouring to raiſe the Iſlanders; but after a few Days they were both ſet at Liberty. Within a ſhort Time, an Account alſo came, that *John James Caſtinetto* was fomenting an Inſurrection near *Cape-Corſo*. The Governor ſent a Detachment thither to ſeize him; but he being apprized of it, fled among the Mountains, where having quickly raiſed ſome Men, he fell upon the Detachment, which he ſoon defeated.

The

The Republic now ſeeing the Neceſſity of augmenting its Troops in *Corſica*, ſent thither ſome Reinforcements in *October*, and took all the Precautions poſſible in its preſent Situation, to prevent any Communication between the *Corſicans* and Foreigners. It occaſioned alſo no ſmall Uneaſineſs at *Genoa*, to ſee the Chiefs of the laſt Rebellion in *Corſica* meet with Protection and Countenance from the Great Duke, Don *Carlos*, and the King of *Spain*. *Rafaelli* himſelf, the Secretary of the Rebels, who had abſconded immediately after the ſigning of the Treaty of *Corti*, and for whoſe Head a Reward had been offered, after concealing himſelf in the Woods for nine Months, had embarked on board a Fiſhing Boat, and fled to *Florence*, where the Grand Duke gave him an Aſylum.

Soon after their Fears became more certain, and the *Corſicans* from Murmurs and ſecret Plots, proceeded to an open Revolt. There was a general Inſurrection in the Province of *Balagna*, and their firſt Care was to make themſelves Maſters of their former inacceſſable Retreat in the *Veſcovato*. It was reported, that they had ſet up the Standard of *Arragon* upon the higheſt Mountain. Among their new Chiefs were *Geneſtra*, ſeveral of the Houſe of *Gentile*, and Don *Pedro d'Ornano*,

nano, of the Family of the famous *Sampiero d'Ornano*, a Name as much adored by the *Corſicans*, as dreaded by the *Genoeſe*. As they wanted a Sea Port, they made an Attempt on *St. Pellegrino*, in which, however, they miſcarried.

Both Parties had now begun Hoſtilities. A Detachment of fifty Men belonging to the Republic, attacking a Caſtle near *Roſtino*, were ſuddenly made Priſoners by five hundred *Corſicans*. The Governor of *Baſtia* ſent three hundred Men to reſcue them, but theſe were routed, obliged to ſhelter themſelves in a Convent, and at laſt to ſurrender. The Rebels grew ſo elate with theſe Advantages that they formally laid Siege to *Corti*.

Anno 1734. Baron *Wachtendonck* had added ſome Fortifications to this Place, but theſe were of no great Strength. The Commanding Officer in the Place, however, timed a Sally ſo well, that he forced the Rebels to a precipitate Flight, leaving behind them their Stores and Baggage, but they ſoon returned to the Number of about ſeven thouſand, bringing with them three Pieces of Artillery. The Garriſon conſiſted of five hundred Men, beſides two hundred in the Caſtle, and ſix Pieces of Cannon. This was a competent Strength againſt ſeven thouſand unex-

unexperienced Mountaineers, with only three ſmall Pieces of Artillery, if the Fortifications of *Corti* had been defenſible; but that they were not in the leaſt, and the Governor was againſt hazarding another Sally under ſuch a Diſparity. Being ſummoned to ſurrender, he promiſed to comply, if he was not relieved within ten Days, and accordingly at the Expiration of that Term, he capitulated on honourable Conditions. The Garriſon marched out without Arms, except the Governor, and four other Officers, who were allowed their Swords, and carried away fourteen covered Waggons to *St. Pellegrino*.

The Governor of *Corti* had flattered himſelf with certain Aſſiſtance. A Reinforcement of three thouſand Men was indeed ſent with all Expedition to *Corſica*, but arrived too late to relieve *Corti*. A few Days after theſe Troops were landed, they had the good Fortune to defeat a large Body of Rebels; but this Advantage proved of little Conſequence, the *Corſicans* being no more to be intimidated by Force than gained by Lenity. *Pallavicini*, after many fruitleſs Experiments of both, returned to *Genoa*, and his Succeſſors met with the like Diſappointments. The Forces of the Rebels were daily increaſing, and received Supplies

plies of Arms and Ammunition from abroad. They had ſecured, in the moſt inacceſſible Parts of their Mountains, a large Quantity of Proviſions, eſpecially Corn, which they had brought away from the little Town of *Boſaia*. The Biſhop of *Aleria* employed his ſpiritual Weapons againſt them, excommunicating all thoſe who had aſſiſted in removing the Corn; but ſo far were they from being awed by eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, that they detached three hundred Men to ſeize the Biſhop, who had luckily before their Arrival ſheltered himſelf in *Baſtia*.

The Obſtinacy of the Rebels gave Credit to ſome very terrifying Reports. It was ſaid, that they were come to a ſolemn Reſolution never to lay down their Arms till under the Guaranty of the three Powers then in Alliance againſt the Emperor. *Spain* alſo was thought of being on the Point of renewing its Pretenſions to *Corſica*, and perhaps to other Parts of the *Genoeſe* Dominions. The King of *Sardinia*'s Deſigns were alſo mentioned as certainly intended to be put in Execution. All this was contradicted by another Report, that the *Corſicans* were abſolutely determined, at any rate, to erect an Independent State in their Iſland. It was even affirmed, that the Political Syſtem of this new State was already digeſted,

geſted, with a Body of Laws, and that it would be perfected by the ſame Powers which had hitherto favoured the Male-contents.

Thus far, however, was certain, that the Revolt was become general, that *Giafferi*, and moſt of the other Chiefs, who had been pardoned by the Treaty of *Corti*, were returned to *Corſica*, and headed the Rebels; that they confidently talked of driving the *Genoeſe* out of thoſe Sea-Ports which were in their Poſſeſſion; and that the only Hope the Republic had, was in the want of Artillery among the Rebels.

The *Genoeſe* Troops being obliged to ſhut themſelves up in thoſe few Places capable of Defence, had removed thither the Plate of the Churches, and the moſt valuable Effects of other Cities. They made little Account of any Attacks from the Rebels whilſt their Artillery was ſo defective, but it was apprehended, that they might ſoon receive battering Cannon and all neceſſary Stores, by foreign Veſſels, which often viſited them. *Giafferi*, an experienced Soldier, was now, a ſecond Time their chief Commander. The *Genoeſe*, who wanted to get him into their Hands, prevailed, by a very large Reward, upon one of the *Corſican* Chiefs, to deliver him up; but the Deſign was diſcovered, and the

the Traitor impaled. At the ſame Time it was proclaimed throughout the Camp of the Rebels, that no Mercy ſhould be ſhewn to any Perſon, who ſhould be convicted of holding the leaſt Correſpondence with the *Genoeſe*.

Anno 1735. At laſt the *Genoeſe* began to ſee the Danger of their Intereſts in *Corſica*, in its true Light. The *Corſicans* hitherto had acted only as Subjects diſcontented with their Yoke, and ready to ſubmit upon a proper Alleviation; but now the Chiefs had extended their Views, and ſpirited them up to a Reſolution of abſolutely extinguiſhing the *Genoeſe* Government, and forming an Independent Republic. On the thirtieth of *January*, 1735, they publiſhed the Plan of this new Inſtitution, the Articles whereof deſerve to be inſerted.

"I. The Kingdom chuſes for its Protectreſs, the immaculate Virgin *Mary*, "whoſe Image its Arms and Colours "ſhall bear, and her Feſtival every-"where ſhall be celebrated by a Salute "of ſmall Arms and Cannon, as the "Council of the Kingdom ſhall ap-"point.

"II. All Remains of the *Genoeſe* Go-"vernment ſhall be aboliſhed, their

"Laws

" Laws and Statutes publickly burnt, " at the Place of the Reſidence of the " Council, and on a fixed Day, that " the People may aſſiſt at ſuch a joyful " Ceremony.

" III. All Notaries ſhall be broke, and " at the ſame time reſtored by Patents " from the new Council, of whom " they ſhall acknowledge to hold their " Offices.

" IV. Money of all ſorts ſhall be coined " in the Name of the *Primates* of the " Iſland, who ſhall determine their " Value.

" V. Lands, Fiefs, and Lakes, belong- " ing to the *Genoeſe* ſhall be confiſcat- " ed, and fall to the Primates, in order " to the Improvement of the one, and " the Farming the Fiſhery of the other, " to ſuch Perſons as they ſhall chuſe.

" VI. Any who ſhall diſobey the Coun- " cil, or their Officers, or who ſhall " refuſe to ſerve the Poſts or Em- " ployments aſſigned them, ſhall be " declared Rebels, and be ſubject to " Death, with Confiſcation of Effects: " Alſo any who ſhall dare to deſpiſe, " or caſt any Ridicule on the Titles

" which

" which ſhall be given to the Primates " of the Kingdom, the Council of " State, and to all the Officers and " Miniſters of the Diet of Convo- " cation.

" VII. Whoever ſhall dare to inſinuate " any Overture for treating with the " *Genoeſe*, or which has any Tendency " to draw the People from the preſent " Reſolutions, ſhall be ſubject to the " ſame Penalties.

" VIII. *Andrew Ciccaldi*, *Hyacinthe Pa-* " *oli*, and Don *Lewis Giafferi*, at pre- " ſent Generals of the *Corſicans*, ſhall, " for the future, be acknowledged " Primates of the Kingdom, with the " Title of Royal Highneſs. Which " ſhall be borne by the Chiefs and Pri- " mates, both of the General Diet, and " the *Junto*, or Council.

" IX. A general Diet ſhall be held, " with the Appellation of *moſt Serene*. " Every Town and Village ſhall ſend " a Deputy. Twelve ſhall be ſuffi- " cient to repreſent the whole King- " dom: Theſe Deputies ſhall be im- " powered to deliberate on and deter- " mine all Affairs, regulate Taxes and " Gabels; ſhall have the Titles of " Excellency, as well in their Places

" of

" of Abode, as at the Diet, together " with any particular Superiority, or " Government, with which they may " be inveſted; but in Subordination to " the Primates and *Junto*.

" X. The ſupreme *Junto* ſhall conſiſt " of ſix Members, who ſhall conſtant- " ly reſide at the Place which ſhall " be nominated; they ſhall have the " Title of Excellency, and ſhall be " charged every three Months by the " general Diet, if thought convenient; " the Primates alone having Power to " ſummon the Diet.

" XI. A Magiſtracy, or Council of War, " ſhall be erected, conſiſting of four " Members, whoſe Determinations " muſt be approved by the *Junto*.

" XII. A Magiſtracy of Plenty ſhall alſo " be erected, to take Cognizance of " every thing relating to the Subſiſ- " tance of the People, and the Price " of Proviſions, conſiſting alſo of four " Members, with the Title of moſt " Illuſtrious, and ſubordinate to the " *Junto*.

" XIII. A Magiſtracy of Fathers of the " Commonalty ſhall be created, con-

" ſiſting

" ſitting likewiſe of four Members, to
" ſuperintend the Roads, to appoint
" the *Sbirri* (Sheriff's Officers) and
" other Employments of a lower Claſs;
" alſo to regulate the Executions of
" Juſtice. They ſhall be ſtiled moſt
" Illuſtrious, and be changed every
" three Months.

" XIV. Another Magiſtracy of four
" Members ſhall be choſen to ſuper-
" intend the Coin, and with the Title
" of moſt Illuſtrious.

" XV. A Commiſſary General, and four
" Lieutenat Generals ſhall be appoint-
" ed to command the Militia and Sub-
" altern Officers. And theſe ſhall exe-
" cute any Orders they ſhall receive
" from the Council of War.

" XVI. The *Junto* ſhall compile a new
" Code to be publiſhed within fifteen
" Days. And to the Laws therein
" contained, all the People of the King-
" dom are to pay Obedience.

" XVII. A Comptroller-General ſhall be
" choſen, who ſhall be Secretary and
" Keeper of the Seals, as well of the
" above-mentioned Generals, as of the
" *Junto*;

" *Junto*; he ſhall draw up and ſign all " their Reſolutions.

" XVIII. Every Officer, from the Com- " miſſary General to the loweſt Rank " incluſive, ſhall receive their Com- " miſſions from the *Junto*; and any " Perſon preſuming to act without " ſuch a Commiſſion, ſhall ſuffer " Death.

" XIX. Every Member of the Diet, " ſhall be obliged to name an Auditor, " who muſt be confirmed by War- " rant from the *Junto*.

" XX. Laſtly, two Secretaries of State " ſhall be choſen, with the Title of moſt " Illuſtrious, who ſhall be charged " with the Tranquility of the King- " dom, and to be ſtrictly vigilant " againſt Traitors to their Country, " or any ſuſpected of being ſuch; " with the Power alſo of bringing them " to a ſecret Trial, and paſſing on " them Sentence of Death.

" XXI. The Power for appointing Proxies, " both for the general Diet, and the " *Junto* ſhall be allowed to thoſe Ge- " nerals, who are lawfully detained from " aſſiſting in Perſon.

" XXII. It is hereby declared, that Don
" *Charles Francis Rafaelli*, at his Re-
" turn to *Corſica*, ſhall re-aſſume his
" Poſt of Preſident; alſo that Don
" *Lewis Ciccaldini*, at his Return, ſhall
" be acknowledged Lieutenant Ge-
" neral."

This was the Syſtem of the new State, which the *Corſicans* ſeemed ſo determined to erect. But whilſt they were employed in theſe Regulations, the *Genoeſe* were preparing a Power ſufficient to recover this conſiderable Part of their Dominions. They made numerous Levies to reinforce their Troops in that Iſland; but the critical Situation of their Affairs would not allow them to make any conſiderable Embarkation. Their Neighbours being all in Arms, and *Spaniſh* and *French* Troops daily arriving at their Ports, and marching thro' their Country, they could not prudently weaken their Garriſons, nor diminiſh their other Forces.

In this Perplexity of their Enemies, the *Corſicans* might have made very great Progreſs, had they continued united; but Jealouſy and Ambition ſoon ſet them at Variance. Whilſt a Revolt againſt the *Genoeſe* was the only Intention, all joined with equal Ardor in the common Concern: but

ut when they came to eſtabliſh a Form f Government, and eſpecially to diſtribute he Dignities of their infant Republic; heſe being looked upon as Rewards of Ser-ices performed in the Revolt, every one hought he had the beſt Claim to them. Hence aroſe Clamours about Preferences, Envy, and Diviſions, which proved the beſt founded Hopes of the *Genoeſe*. *Octa-viano Grimaldo*, who arrived in *Corſica* the Beginning of *May*, as Commiſſary Gene-ral, was inſtructed to make what Advan-tages he could of theſe Variances.

The Feuds of the Rebels grew ſo vio-lent, that the Parties came to Blows, in which ſeveral fell on all Sides. *Grimaldi* immediately publiſhed an Amneſty, which was embraced by many Chiefs of the Re-bels. Among other Diſtricts which ſub-mitted to the Republic, was that of *Ca-vagna*, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Iſland, and Affairs began to take the moſt favourable Turn for the *Genoeſe*. The Intrigues of the *Corſicans* both in *Spain* and *France* had been diſappointed, and their Offers to obtain an open Protection rejected. One Part of the Iſland had al-ready returned to their Allegiance, and it was hoped the Remainder would ſoon fol-low, or be eaſily force; but it was previouſly neceſſary to ſet a good Example towards thoſe who had already ſubmitted.

Their natural Fickleneſs, their Hatred of the *Genoeſe*, their Suſpicions, and the Pride ariſing from the ſtrong Deſire they had of Independency, required the utmoſt Caution in the Republic's Officers, not to give them the leaſt Cauſe of Diſcontent; but by Candour, Lenity, and Confidence, to attach them to a Party which the generality of them had embraced only out of Spite and Jealouſy.

Such had been *Grimaldo*'s Conduct; but *Felix Pinello*, who ſucceeded him in the Government of the *Corſican* Affairs, acted upon quite different Principles. It was this ſame *Pinello*, whoſe unſeaſonable Severity had firſt occaſioned the Revolt in 1729. We have obſerved, that it was puniſhed by the Senate, who now concluded that his former Faults would be ſo many Documents to him of Diſcretion and Mildneſs in his future Conduct; but his Syſtem was unalterable. He practiſed the utmoſt Rigour in order to oblige the reſt of the Rebels to return to their Duty; and as a Specimen of what they were to expect, ſet fire to the Corn, which was ſtill ſtanding at the End of the Month of *Auguſt*. This Proceeding irritated the whole Country, confirming in their Obſtinacy thoſe who had perſiſted in the Revolt, and provoking many of thoſe who had embraced the Amneſty to join the

the Rebels. They made themſelves Maſters of the Territory and Fort of *Sartenurata*, where, beſides three hundred Muſkets, they found a large Quantity of other warlike Stores. Every Part of the Iſland was full of Commotions, and the Revolt, which ſeemed to have been allayed, broke out with more Fierceneſs than ever.

The *Genoeſe* ſent over to *Corſica* ſome Reinforcements, which they had levied with much Difficulty. Beſides, they were inceſſantly diſturbed by ſmall Tumults in ſeveral Parts of their Territories, which, in their critical Situation, obliged them often to ſend Troops to quiet them, and conſequently diverted their Attention from the Troubles of *Corſica*. Beſides a Sedition at *Spezza*, ſome Battalions had been imployed in terminating a Diſſenſion between the Inhabitants of *Rezano* and thoſe of *Arcola*. Theſe Commotions were of the greateſt Service to the Rebels, who after obtaining ſeveral ſmall Advantages over the *Genoeſe* Detachments drew into an Ambuſcade *Pinello*'s Son with ten or twelve hundred Men, and made him and half his Party Priſoners.

Pinello, to facilitate the Exchange of Priſoners, propoſed a ſix Weeks Armiſtice, which was readily agreed to by the Rebels, to procure freſh Supplies of Stores,

and get in their Wine and Oil. The whole Conduct of *Pinello* gave great Offence at *Genoa*, eſpecially the Armiſtice, which was only of Advantage to the Rebels, and by which he had propoſed only to obtain his Son's Releaſe. His Severity, by which all the Advantages gained by their Diviſions had been loſt, was ſtill more blameable. It was therefore moved in full Senate to recall him.

Pinello had powerful Friends. The Debates were very long, and carried on with ſuch Aſperity, that the Doors of the Hall were obliged to be opened for the Guard. The Defenders of this Senator did not deny his Rigour; but at the ſame time maintained, that he was not puniſhable for having ſhewn a Firmneſs againſt the Enemies of the State: That though there were real Cauſes for Complaints, his great Experience in the *Corſican* Affairs, and his Acquaintance with the Temper of the People, were ſufficient Motives for continuing him in an Employment, for which he was qualified above any other Perſon.

Pinello's Adverſaries, on the contrary, alledged, that his boaſted Experience and Knowledge rendered him more culpable, having acted directly contrary to the Genius of the *Corſicans*; that this ill-timed Rigour had irritated the Minds of that People,

People, and thrown the Affairs of that Iſland into an inextricable Diſorder; that fearing the Reproaches due to his Conduct, he had often miſrepreſented the State of Affairs to the Senate; that, laſtly, he had ſacrificed the Intereſt of the Republic, to the Liberty of his Son; that the Hatred of the *Corſicans* was of a longer Standing than his new Adminiſtration, and therefore, though he had not deſerved it, this was a ſufficient Motive for recalling him; it being evident, that the Rebels were to be reclaimed only by Lenity, and conſequently it was in vain to imagine, that their Rancour and Turbulency would ſubſide, whilſt they were to treat with a Man, whom they believed they had ſo many Reaſons to deteſt.

After vehement Debates, it was carried againſt *Pinello*, and an Order paſſed for recalling him. *Laurence Imperiale* and *Paul Baptiſt Rivarola* were appointed Commiſſaries General of *Corſica*. Theſe two Senators were ſo eſteemed for Moderation and Capacity, that their Nomination was no ſooner known in *Corſica*, than ſeveral of the Rebels openly declared their pacific Intentions. Since the Miſcarriage of their Negociations at the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid*, their independant Scheme ſeemed to vaniſh.

They made Offers of Agreement, but not ſuch as were approved of by the Senate.

They were indeed too high in their Demands, which were, that an independant Senate, conſiſting entirely of *Corſicans*, ſhould be erected at *Baſtia*, to decide, without Appeal, all the civil Affairs of the Iſlanders; that the Republic's Proveditors in the Iſland, ſhould only concern themſelves in the Receipt of the Taxes, the Management of the Public Revenues, the Execution of the Laws, the Diſcipline and Subſiſtance of their Troops in *Corſica*, whoſe Number ſhould be limited, and who alſo were not to be ſent but to ſuch Places as ſhould be agreed upon. Theſe Conditions having been rejected with Indignation, the Rebels were quickly in Motion, fortifying ſeveral Poſts, and making Excurſions even under the Cannon of *Baſtia*.

Anno 1736.

In this Condition, *Pinello* left the Iſland; he had inſiſted upon ſtaying there to try how he could ſucceed in the new Overtures he had made for a Pacification, in which *Imperiale* and *Rivarola* had been willing to gratify him, and the latter came to *Corſica* only on Condition of not acting till the Departure of *Pinello*, who at laſt threw up all Concern in Affairs. Now *Rivarola* began to inſpect the chief Poſts occupied

occupied by the *Genoeſe*, and to take the propereſt Meaſures for ſtopping the Progreſs of the Revolters. It being known that they received frequent Supplies of Arms and Ammunition, the Republic ſtationed ſome Gallies to intercept their Correſpondence, beſides ſending over Money, Artillery, Proviſions, and a freſh Reinforcement of Troops.

Theſe *Rivarola* greatly wanted; *Giafferi* had attempted to ſurprize *Baſtia*, whoſe Inhabitants he knew were diſaffected to the Republic. But theſe Diſpoſitions being only the Reſult of the Hatred to *Pinello*, who was now no longer among them, *Giafferi* was informed that they were determined to defend the Place, which obliged him to abandon his Enterprize. His Troops took the Poſts which commanded the Communication betwixt *Calvi* and *Balagna*, and alſo an important Caſtle near *San Pelegrino*, after defeating a *Genoeſe* Detachment, which had at firſt put them into Diſorder. They likewiſe took *Sartene*, where they found a great Quantity of warlike Stores, and *Porto Vecchio*, whoſe Fortifications they ſtrengthened, and cleared its Harbour, for the commodious Reception of the new Supplies they expected.

It was not long before it was known what theſe new Succours were, whereby

the Projects which the Rebels had certainly formed ſince the laſt Affront offered to their Propoſals were diſcovered. An *Engliſh* Ship arrived about the middle of *May* from *Tunis* at *Aleria*, which was in their Hands, and landed a Foreigner, in a *Turkiſh* Dreſs, with a Retinue of fifteen Perſons. This was the famous *Theodore* Baron *de Nieuhoff*, whoſe Name will frequently occur in the Sequel. He was received with the greateſt Marks of Diſtinction by the Rebels, who conducted him to *Campo-Loro*. The ſame Ship alſo landed ten Pieces of Cannon, four thouſand Muſkets, three thouſand Pair of Shoes, and ſome Cheſts of Money.

Theodore, being acknowledged Commander in Chief by all the Rebels, began to act as ſuch. He viſited the whole Iſland, and called a general Aſſembly, not only to regulate Military Operations, but alſo to form a Plan of Government. A Republic was now no longer thought of, Experience having ſhewn that Scheme more inconvenient than advantageous; a King ſuited the *Corſicans* better, and it was reſolved to chuſe *Theodore*; as the Aſſembly met at *Aleſano*, he was proclaimed there, on *Sunday* the fifteenth of *April*, 1736.

At the ſame time an Act was drawn up, containing the fundamental Laws of this

this new Kingdom, the Pacts and Conditions of which *Theodore* ſwore to obſerve. It was divided into the eighteen following Articles.

" I. The Lord *Theodore*, Baron *de Nieuhoff*, is declared Sovereign and firſt King of the Kingdom of *Corſica*, and after him his Iſſue Male, according to Primogeniture; and in Default of ſuch, his Daughters in the ſame Order; provided that his Succeſſors be of the *Roman* Catholic Religion, and conſtantly reſide in the Kingdom, to which he himſelf alſo is hereby obliged.

" II. In caſe the Lord *Theodore* ſhould have no Heir, he may nominate a Succeſſor, who muſt be one of his Relations, a *Roman* Catholic, and reſide in the Kingdom.

" III. If the Heirs of the ſaid Lord, or of him whom he ſhall nomi- his Succeſſor, become extinct, the Kingdom ſhall return to its original Liberty, and the People chuſe what Form of Government they think moſt convenient.

" IV. The preſent King, and his Succeſſors ſhall enjoy all the Rights " of the regal Authority; excluſively " however of the Articles hereafter " mentioned.

" V. A Diet ſhall be elected and eſtabliſhed, conſiſting of twenty-four of " the moſt eminent *Corſicans*, three of " which ſhall conſtantly attend at Court. " Neither ſhall the King determine " any thing concerning the Taxes and " Impoſts, Peace and War, without " their Conſent.

" VI. This Diet is impowered to take, " in Conjunction with the King, Meaſures concerning Peace and War, " Taxes and Impoſts; to fix ſuch " Places of the Kingdom where " its Commodities may be moſt commodiouſly embarked, and to hold " their Aſſembly as often, and in whatever Place, they ſhall think moſt " convenient.

" VII. All Foreigners whatſoever are " for ever excluded from Offices, Employments and Dignities, which only ſhall be conferred on the Natives.

" VIII.

" VIII. Immediately after the Settle-
" ment of the Government, all the
" *Genoeſe* ſhall be driven out of the
" Iſland; and this happy Undertak-
" ing being accompliſhed, only *Cor-*
" *ſican* Troops ſhall be kept on Foot,
" except the King's Guards, which
" may conſiſt either of *Corſicans*, or
" Foreigners.

" IX. During the Continuance of the
" preſent War againſt the *Genoeſe*, the
" King may ſend for, and entertain
" Troops, provided they do not ex-
" ceed twelve hundred, unleſs the Diet
" conſent to an Augmentation.

" X. No *Genoeſe* ſhall remain or ſettle
" in the Kingdom, not even by Com-
" miſſion from the King.

" XI. All Home Manufactures and Com-
" modities deſigned for Exportation
" ſhall pay no Duty or Gabel.

" XII. All Effects belonging to the *Ge-*
" *noeſe*, and of Rebels to their Coun-
" try, together with thoſe of the
" *Greeks*, ſhall be confiſcated; with
" an Exemption, however of the Ef-
" fects of ſuch Natives, as have paid

" any

" any Rents or Acknowledgements to " the *Genoeſe*.

" XIII. The annual Tribute to be levied " on the *Corſicans*, ſhall not exceed " three Livres Currency for each " Head of a Family. The half Taxes " ſhall be aboliſhed, ſo that Widows " ſhall neither be ſubject to that Impoſt, " or any other.

" XIV. The Salt which the King ſhall " iſſue to the People, ſhall not be " ſold at above thirteen Pence Half- " penny Currency, for each Meaſure " of twenty-two Pounds, common " Weight.

" XV. Cities and Towns of the King- " dom ſhall enjoy their ancient Rights " relating to the Quantity, Quality, " and Taxation of Proviſions.

" XVI. An Univerſity ſhall be founded " in one of the Cities of the King- " dom, for the Maintenance whereof " the King and the Diet ſhall provide. " His Majeſty ſhall alſo be obliged to " inveſt it with ſuch Privileges as are " uſual to Univerſities.

" XVII.

" XVII. The King ſhall immediately
" inſtitute, for the Honour of the
" Kingdom, an Order of Nobility,
" which ſhall conſiſt of the moſt diſtin-
" guiſhed Natives.

" XVIII. All the Woods and Arable
" Lands of the Kingdom ſhall remain
" in the Poſſeſſion of the Natives;
" ſo that the King ſhall not have,
" nor lay Claim to any other Right
" than was annext to the Heads of
" the Republic."

After the ſigning of this Compact, and the Ceremonies of the Coronation, which were no more than putting a Crown of Laurel on *Theodore*'s Head, and carrying him on their Shoulders; *Theodore* appointed *Giafferi* and *Paoli*, Generaliſſimos, and diſpoſed of the other Dignities of his new Kingdom; he erected Councils, and ſettled every thing relating to the civil and political Government; afterwards turning his chief Attention to the War, he ordered Levies to be made throughout the Iſland at a fixed Pay; he was in no want of Stores, for ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, two Veſſels had landed at *Porto Vecchio* ſome Mortars, Bombs, Shot, eight thouſand Muſkets,

Muſkets, and a proportionable Quantity of Powder.

The Canon *Orticone*, one of the Chiefs of the Rebels, and who was the moſt active in procuring them Aſſiſtance, firſt became acquainted with *Theodore* at *Leghorn*. This Baron was a *German*, of a Family in the County *de la Marck*; he was educated in *France*; had married in *Spain*, but his Fortune was not equal to his Birth, nor adapted to his Talents and Projects; he had ſeen ſeveral Courts, and had hitherto reaped no other Fruit from his Expences, than a ſcandalous Incumbrance of Debts. He had intereſted himſelf greatly in Favour of the *Corſican* Chiefs, and continued at *Savona* at the ſame time *Orticone* was negociating their Liberty. This Eccleſiaſtic had perceived in the Baron *de Nieuhoff* all the Qualities and Diſpoſitions requiſite in a Chief of the *Corſican* Rebels, and ſuch a Perſon was wanting. The Baron very joyfully embraced the Propoſals which were made to him, and afterwards went to *Tunis*, where he ſo ſtrongly repreſented to the Dey the great Advantages which would Reſult to his Country, from a ſtrict Alliance, and a free Trade with the *Corſicans*, that he obtained from him thoſe Succours which ſo ſoon followed his Arrival in that Iſland; beſides, he depended

on

on being ſtrongly ſeconded by ſeveral Powers, who at that time bore no Good-Will to the *Genoeſe*, and whoſe Protection both he and the *Corſicans* were ſtrongly ſolliciting.

The Firmneſs of the Rebels Projects, together with their Diſcipline and good Appearance ſo greatly increaſed their Numbers, that they at once blocked up *San Pellegrino*, *San Fiorenzo*, *Algagliola*, and *Ajaccio*, whilſt *Theodore*, with a conſiderable Body, advanced towards *Baſtia*. Theſe Motions awakened the Attention of the *Genoeſe*, and the Senate expeditiouſly ſent away to *Corſica* freſh Troops and Stores, publiſhing at the ſame time a Manifeſto, declaring the Baron *de Nieuhoff* and his Adherents Diſturbers of the public Peace, guilty of High-Treaſon, and deſerving the utmoſt Severity of the Laws. It alſo contained ſeveral depreciating and odious Anecdotes relating to *Theodore*.

"We have been informed (ſays the "Manifeſto) that a certain Perſon in a "*Turkiſh* Habit has landed in our King-"dom of *Corſica*, near *Aleria*, where he "arrived with ſome warlike Stores, on "board a little Veſſel, Capt. *Dyke*, an "*Engliſhman*, Commander; that this "Man, though a Stranger, has inſinuated "him-

" himſelf among the Chiefs of the In-
" ſurgents, who, conſulting only their
" own Intereſts, have deluded the well-
" meaning People, to an Acceptance of
" him for their Leader; that this ſame
" Adventurer, beſides diſtributing Arms,
" Powder, and ſome little Pieces of Gold,
" feeds them with vain Expectations of
" ſpeedy and formidable Succours. Theſe
" Proceedings being dangerous to the
" Tranquility of our *Corſican* Subjects,
" we have thought it our Duty to inform
" them of the real Quality, Condition,
" and Genius of this Perſon.

" He is a Native of the Canton of
" *Weſtphalia*, and takes upon him the
" Title of Baron *Theodore de Nieuhoff*;
" he pretends to great Skill in Chemiſtry,
" the Cabala and Aſtrology, and that
" by theſe Sciences, he is become Maſter of
" many important and wonderful Secrets;
" whereas, in reality, he is no more than
" a Vagabond put to his Shifts. In *Cor-*
" *ſica*, he goes by the Name of *Theodore*,
" as he did at *Paris* in the Year 1729.
" at which Place he left behind him his
" Wife, a Native of *Ireland*, whom he
" married in *Spain*, with a Daughter he
" had by her; he changes both his Name
" and Nation at every turn: At *London*
" he was a *German*, at *Leghorn* an *Eng-*
" *liſhman*, at *Genoa* a *Swede*; ſometimes

" he

" he is the Baron *de Nopoer*, which he af-
" terwards quits for the Title of *Sonibyer*.
" At ſome Places, he was the Baron *de*
" *Niſſen*, at others he pretended to be
" Baron *Schmitberg*, as appears from his
" Paſſport and ſeveral other Writings.

" Under theſe different Names he has
" ſcandalouſly lived at other People's Ex-
" pence. About the Year 1727, he
" ſquandered away in *Spain* the Money
" which had been advanced him for raiſ-
" ing a *German* Regiment. He was ar-
" reſted for five hundred and fifteen Pieces
" of Eight, borrowed of the Bankers *Ja-*
" *bach* at *Legborn*. For this Debt he lay
" in Priſon ſome Months, when at laſt he
" was bailed out by the Maſter of a ſmall
" Veſſel, as appears from the Inſtrument
" of his Diſcharge, executed at *Legborn*,
" 1735, before the Notary *Gumans*. And
" being ſick, he was ſent to the Hoſpital
" *del Bagno*. From thence he went to
" *Tunis*, where he turned Empyric. Af-
" terwards, by crafty Practices, having
" brought the Infidels to ſupply him with
" Arms and warlike Stores, he tranſported
" them into *Corſica*, attended by his Bro-
" ther, a Phyſician of *Tunis*, three
" *Turks*, two young Men of *Legborn*,
" who had run away from their Parents,
" and a Prieſt of *Porto-Ferajo*, whom the

" miſ-

" miſſionary Fathers of *Tunis* had, for " very good Reaſons, expelled."

Theſe are the principal Facts contained in the Republic's Manifeſto againſt *Theodore*, and even taking them all for granted, *Theodore* was not the leſs to be feared by the *Genoeſe*, as he had brought the Rebels actual Succours, and was not without a Supporter. Accordingly the *Genoeſe*, however they might affect to deſpiſe him, made heavy Complaints at the Court of *London*, concerning the *Engliſh* Captain who had carried him from *Tunis* to *Corſica*. The King of *England*, to give them all the Satisfaction they could deſire on this Head, ſent Orders to the ſeveral Sea-Ports for ſeizing this Captain, who being informed of it at *Smyrna*, prevented any farther Misfortunes by a Piſtol.

In the mean Time *Theodore* was arrived near *Baſtia*, with a large Body of Men, had poſſeſſed himſelf of ſeveral advantageous Poſts, and was beginning to turn the Courſe of a Rivulet which ſupplies that City with freſh Water. But, upon this, the Garriſon ſallied out with ſo much Vigour, that they drove the Rebels from their Poſts, and obliged them to draw off; ſix only of them were made Priſoners, five of which were hanged, but the ſixth, being a Capuchin, was ſpared. The ſame

ill

ill Fortune attended the *Corſicans* at the Places they had blocked up. The Garriſon of *Algagliola* in a Sally killed them an hundred Men, and took fifty Priſoners with one of their Cannon. So that all the Rebels could do, was to ſend out little Parties to pillage in the Neighbourhood of thoſe Places which were in the *Genoeſe* Hands, and raiſe Contributions on the Eſtates belonging to thoſe who were in the Intereſt of the Republic.

Beſides theſe Contributions, which were to defray the Expences of the War, *Theodore* contributed of his own, by cauſing ſome Money to be coined; on one Side of which was a Crown ſupported by three Palm-Trees, with theſe initial Letters under them *T. R.* On the reverſe, was the Value of the Pieces, and on the Exergue theſe Words, *Pro bono Publico Corſico.* A *Corſican*, in a Capuchin's Habit, was ſeized at *Seſtri-de-Levante*, where the *Tartan* which carried him had been obliged to put in by Streſs of Weather. A Wedge of Gold, was found about him, weighing thirty-ſix Marks, with ſeveral Letters relating to an Inſurrection in *Caprea*, a little Iſland near *Corſica*, on which it depends. *Theodore* alſo coined a Quantity of Silver Pieces, having on one Side the *Corſican* Arms, and on the other the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, with this Legend, *Monſtrate eſſe*

eſſe Matrem. Theſe Charges were all ſupplied by ſecret Remittances; to put a Stop to which, the *Genoeſe* left no means untried, and hoped they had ſucceeded, when, after a long Sollicitation, they had obtained Prohibitions from the Kings of *England* and *France*, againſt their Subjects in any manner aſſiſting the *Corſican* Rebels. But this Joy was dampt by an Account of ſeveral Advantages gained by the Rebels in the Month of *July*.

About the cloſe of the ſame Month Colonel *Marchelli*, at the Head of nine hundred *Genoeſe*, had Orders to attack the Fort of *Iſola-Roſſa*, which was in the Hands of the Rebels. *Iſola-Roſſa*, is a ſmall Iſland to the Northward of *Algaiola*, and ſeparated from *Corſica* only by a narrow Arm of the Sea. The *Genoeſe* Detachment croſſed it upon Floats, but were ſo warmly received, that they were obliged to retreat, after loſing four hundred Men either killed, drowned or taken. Two *Genoeſe* Barks alſo loaded with Stores and Proviſions for the Service of the Detachment, fell into the Rebels Hands. Colonel *Marchelli*, and Major *Murati* were among the Priſoners. After their Releaſement they were tried for Miſbehaviour, but made a ſatisfactory Defence.

Theodore himſelf was not more fortunate in attacking the Town of *Calenzano*, his Men being repulſed, and many of them taken,

taken, of which ſome were hanged. Soon after he ſatisfied his Revenge, for the Province of *Nebbio* having quitted his Party, and demanded ſome *Genoeſe* Troops for their Protection, *Theodore* marched into this Province, drove the *Genoeſe* Forces out of it, took a great many Priſoners, ſome of which, by way of Retaliation, he hanged; at the ſame Time, notifying to *Rivarola*, that he would for the future hang up every *Genoeſe* Priſoner he took, if he continued his Cruelties towards the *Corſican* Priſoners.

Some little Time before this, a thouſand *Genoeſe* had made themſelves Maſters of the Village of *Furiano*, but in their March had been ſtopped for ſix Hours in a Defile by only forty Rebels. Theſe inconſiderable Actions only ruined *Corſica*, without any deciſive Advantage to either Side. The *Genoeſe*, tho' too weak to ſuppreſs *Theodore*'s Party, were too ſtrong to be drove out of their Places, whilſt the Rebels received no Succours more powerful than thoſe hitherto ſent them. And this the *Corſicans* themſelves were ſo ſenſible of, that they were very urgent with *Theodore* to haſten the Arrival of that formidable Armament, which he had promiſed them at his Inauguration, and which he had ſince ſo often mentioned. It was reported at *Genoa*, that they began to be diſguſted

at

at Promiſes without any Performance. That a Deſertion from *Theodore* was in Agitation, that Diſſenſions ran ſo high amongſt them, that they were come to Blows, and that *Theodore*'s warmeſt Friends had taken ſuch Offence that they had impriſoned him in a Caſtle.

Theſe Reports were extravagantly amplified; for if there was any real Foundation, it was only the Effect of Policy in the *Genoeſe*, or Artifice in the Rebels. The former promoted a Notion that *Theodore*'s Party could not ſubſiſt, and was actually deſtroying itſelf; that the *Corſicans* might be induced to forſake him. The latter, on their Side, were for putting a Cheat upon the *Genoeſe*, with regard to the true State of their Affairs and Forces, in order that their Weakneſs and Diviſions lulling them into a Security, they might neglect more vigorous Meaſures.

It was certain all this while, that *Theodore*'s Affairs were in a much better Situation than given out at *Genoa*. He had his Inſtruments at *Leghorn*, with the Title of *Agents of his Majeſty* Theodore I. *King of* Corſica, to whom Proviſions, warlike Stores, and Money were often conſigned, and they ſigned Paſſports for their ſafe Tranſportation into *Corſica*. *Theodore* had fitted out ſeveral Barks to cruize on thoſe of *Genoa*, which endeavoured to moleſt the

the Navigation of the Iſland. He was Maſter of all *Corſica*, except the chief Sea-Ports. His Parties often advanced to the very Gates of theſe Places, and ſeldom failed of beating the Detachments ſent out to oppoſe them. *Rivarola* had been obliged to draw a Line from *Baſtia* to *San. Fiorenzo*, in order to ſecure the Communication between theſe two Places, and cover the little Diſtrict of *Capo-Corſo*. He alſo ſtrengthened the Poſts along the Rivulet of *St. Nicolo*, which riſes but three Miles from *Baſtia*, and ſupplies it with freſh Water, apprehending that the Rebels might again undertake the Siege, and turn the Courſe of this Rivulet, as they had before attempted.

Whilſt the *Genoeſe* were taken up with theſe Precautions, which plainly ſhewed, that they were far from having the Superiority, *Theodore* was buſy in uſeful Inſtitutions, for peopling, enriching, and adorning his new Kingdom. The *Corſicans*, who were the more deſirous of Honours and Diſtinctions, by having been always excluded from them by the *Genoeſe*, laid *Theodore* under an Obligation by the Coronation Articles to erect among them an Order of Knighthood and Nobility, which was accordingly done by an Edict dated at *Sartene*, the 16th of *September*, 1736, and ſtiled the *Order of the Deliverance*,

declaring himſelf grand Maſter of it, and conferring on it many Privileges.

About the ſame Time other Edicts were alſo publiſhed, ſetting forth, that this Iſland, which is near one hundred and ſixty Leagues in Length, and ſeventy-five in Breadth *, was not above half peopled, all the Inhabitants not amounting to one hundred and twenty thouſand; that he granted to all, who ſhould come and ſettle there, as much Land as they could cultivate, and entire Liberty of Conſcience, with all deſirable Encouragements for Manufactures and Commerce. That he was far from imitating the Tyranny of the *Genoeſe*, to which the Depopulation of *Corſica* was owing, by fixing the Price of the Product of this Iſland at half their Value, and compelling the Inhabitants to ſell them at that low Rate; by prohibiting them under rigorous Penalties from opening the Mines of their Country; by depriving them of the Profits of the fine Salt which the Iſland produces, and of the Fiſheries on their Coaſts, and in their Rivers and Lakes; that now theſe Grievances were redreſſed; that he granted to all the Freedom of hunting, fiſhing, making of Salt, cultivating of Lands, and that ſo far from oppoſing

* The Dimenſions of the Iſland are triply exaggerated by theſe Edicts, *viz.* LEAGUES inſtead of MILES.

oppoſing any new Methods which his Subjects might invent for the Increaſe of Riches, he would be the firſt to encourage their Labour, and reward their Ingenuity.

Theſe Offers were calculated not only to draw Foreigners to *Corſica*, but alſo to cauſe a Deſertion among the *Genoeſe*, who had very hard Service in the Towns, where they were little better than blocked up. *Theodore* formed a Regiment of theſe Deſerters, and, if his Manifeſtoes may be credited, it conſiſted of eight hundred Men, whom, as a flattering Diſtinction, he called the Regiment of Guards. Whilſt he was at *Sartene*, his Nephew, the Baron *de Droſt*, came to him from *Nice*, where he had hired a Ship, in which he brought two Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon, with Stores and Proviſions. But ſomething more was wanting, beſides all this, to perfect *Theodore*'s grand Undertaking. The Face of Affairs in *Europe* was upon changing. A Peace was beginning to take Place in *Italy*, ſo that inſtead of the mighty Succours, with the Hopes of which, he had ſpirited up his Party, he could hardly hope for the Continuance of thoſe inconſiderable Supplies he had hitherto received. The Canon *Orticone*, his Negociator, met with a cold Reception every where, which determined *Theodore* to take that Office upon himſelf, and make one final

Effort to raiſe and maintain a Force capable of carrying all before him, and at once determine the Succeſs of his Enterprize.

He communicated this Reſolution in a full Aſſembly held at *Sartene*, *November* 14, where he alſo ſigned a Commiſſion, nominating thoſe who were to command in the ſeveral Parts of the Iſland during his Abſence. All the Chiefs attended him to his Ship. He embraced them ſeveral Times, aſſuring them of his ſpeedy Return; and after earneſtly recommending to them a mutual Harmony, he went on board, accompanied only by *Coſta* his Secretary, and five other Domeſtics.

The *Genoeſe* made their own Uſe of this Departure. They publiſhed a Manifeſto, that Baron *Nieuhoff*, unable to maintain his pretended Royalty, and fearing the Reſentment of the *Corſicans*, whom he had deceived, had fled from *Sartene* in the Night, diſguiſed like an Abbot, had embarked near *Aleria*, on board a *Provence* Veſſel, bound to *Leghorn*, and could not forbear ſhewing the moſt violent Uneaſineſs until they had loſt Sight of the Iſland. And, as if this was not ſufficient, it was added, that nothing but Reſpect to the Flag of the Veſſel, on board of which he was, ſaved him from being taken by a Veſſel ſent after them by *Rivarola*. That on his Arrival at *Leghorn*, he took up his Lodgings

gings with a former Acquaintance, and the next Day ſet out in a Poſt-Chaiſe with only his Secretary, and if he had made *Naples* his Road, it was with no other View than to throw himſelf upon the King of *Sicily* for a Commiſſion. And that he was at ſo low an Ebb, as privately to ſell his Plate for travelling Charges, before he left *Corſica*.

However, the People at *Genoa* might be pleaſed with ſuch Mockery, it produced a quite contrary Effect among the *Corſicans*: For their Chiefs, not only paſſed a Reſolution in a general Aſſembly, that whoever ſhould propoſe an Accommodation with the *Genoeſe*, ſhould be put to Death, as a Traitor to his Country, but alſo drew up an Act, dated at *Corte* the firſt of *December*, certifying, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, their Affection, Fidelity, and Attachment to King *Theodore*. This Inſtrument was to be ſigned by all the Magiſtrates of Cities, Towns, and Communities of their Party. And as a Proof of the Veracity of their Proteſtations, they again blocked up *Algaiola*, and burnt ſome Villages, which ſtill continued in the Intereſt of the *Genoeſe*.

Their Courage was ſtill heightened by the Arrival of the Canon *Orticone*, who had returned to *Corſica* in the Beginning of *Anno* 1737.

December, with a Quantity of warlike Stores. All the Winter was ſpent in cruel Hoſtilities, but without much Advantage to either Side. I ſhall not however tire my Readers with a minute Detail of them, having, perhaps, already tranſgreſſed too often on that Head. The *Genoeſe* became more ſenſible of the Neceſſity of exerting their utmoſt Force againſt the *Corſican* Inſurgents, and ſent thither Recruits, Proviſions, Stores and Money, recalling all thoſe who were baniſhed on any Account, provided they would engage to ſerve in that Iſland. Some Companies which had been raiſed in *Switzerland* and among the *Griſons* were alſo tranſported thither. The Number of Veſſels likewiſe which cruiſed on the *Corſican* Coaſts was augmented. Laſtly, a Reward of two thouſand Genouines, (a ſilver Coin value Seven Shillings and Six Pence,) was offered, to whomſoever ſhould kill or apprehend *Theodore*, *Sebaſtian Coſta*, *Joſeph Coſta*, and *Michael Durazo Fozzani*.

Theodore eſcaped the Danger to which he was expoſed by this Proclamation. Since his Departure, he had not failed ſending Supplies of all kinds to the *Corſicans*. The Store-Ships, which were chiefly *Catalans*, took in Exchange, Oils, and other Products of the Iſland. The Rebels had

had again opened an Iron-Mine, and ſet up two Forges. They had alſo renewed the Salt-Pans at *Aleria*, and had began a Leather Manufactory. But whilſt they were thus uſefully employed, and abounded with every thing, the *Genoeſe* Troops were ſo cloſely blocked up in the Maritime Towns, that they were obliged to be furniſhed with every thing from *Genoa*, and often in want of Neceſſaries, on Account of the Difficulty of a ſafe Carriage. They durſt not ſo much as ſtir out for Forage; but ſaw the Cattle drove away from under the Walls of *Baſtia*, and the Mills deſtroyed, without being able to make any Oppoſition; for the Inclemency of the Air, and the Exceſs of the Heat, occaſioned malignant Sickneſſes, which, together with Deſertions, reduced them to nothing. Amidſt theſe Diſcouragements the Hopes of the *Genoeſe* were revived by the moſt favourable Incident they could have wiſhed.

Theodore, whoſe Intrigues and Progreſs were no Secrets, after viſiting *Turin* and *Paris*, went into *Holland*. As his Enterprize had laid him under very conſiderable Contracts, his Creditors arreſted him at *Amſterdam*. He immediately ſent Notice of his Detention to the Chiefs in *Corſica*, at the ſame time aſſuring them, that he ſhould ſoon be his own Maſter

again. *Rivalora*, having received the like Account, and ſeeing the Fermentation it occaſioned in the Camp of the Rebels near *Baſtia*, called to their Centinels from the Ramparts, that the Republic offered its Pardon to the Malecontents on the Terms of the Treaty concluded at *Corte* by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. On the Publication of theſe Offers, the Fermentation of the Camp increaſed. This the *Genoeſe* conſtrued to their own Advantage, but were ſcon mortified by the repeated Shouts of *Long live King* Theodore; nor was this all, for in the Heat of their Reſentment, they fell upon one of the advanced Poſts of the *Genoeſe*, and took ſeveral Priſoners, continuing their utmoſt Efforts to do them all poſſible Miſchief, though conſtantly expoſed to the Fire of the *Genoeſe* Artillery.

Theodore's Confinement, which had ſo elevated the *Genoeſe*, was of no farther Conſequence, having found means to ſatisfy his Creditors, and procure his Liberty. It was, during his Reſidence in *Holland*, that he publiſhed a Manifeſto, in Anſwer to that of the *Genoeſe*, of the foregoing Year; declaring therein, that all the Invectives of that Paper, were ſo many inſignificant Clamours, and argued only their Rancour and Ignorance. But as to the Reproach on the Smallneſs of his

his Fortune, he obſerved, that it had not however hindered him from retrieving the Freedom of *Corſica*, and depriving the *Genoeſe* of a Crown, which they held intirely by the Favour of the *Corſicans*, and at the Expence of the Holy See. He added, that the *Genoeſe* had drove the *Corſicans* to Deſpair; that they had lately violated the Treaty concluded by the Emperor's Mediation; and, that granting the *Corſicans* to have been their lawful Subjects, the Tyranny of the one had diſſolved the Allegiance of the other; he ſhewed, that he was not juſtly chargeable with the Appellation of the Diſturber of *Corſica*, ſince long before he came to the Aſſiſtance of that People they had taken Arms againſt the *Genoeſe*. In his Concluſion, he declared, by Virtue of the Power conferred on him by the *Corſicans*, the *Genoeſe* to be baniſhed from *Corſica*, and Debtors to his Kingdom, both on Account of the Taxes ſo unjuſtly levied, and their innumerable other Concuſſions.

Luke d'Ornano ſent ſeveral Copies of this Manifeſto to *Rivarola*, with a Letter in which complained of the Inhumanity of a Detachment from *Baſtia*, in putting to the Sword ſome Women and Children, who were working at the new Salt-Pits; and declared, that the *Genoeſe* ſhould feel that Severity, of which they had ſet ſo cruel

an Example. The Rebels continued their Ravages, whereas the *Genoeſe* Garriſon ſeldom marched out, and when they did, it was generally to their Loſs; however, they ſurprized *Iſola Roſſa*, and the Tower of *Fazzana* near *Ajaccio*. This laſt Poſt commanded a large Extent of cultivated Land.

But the *Genoeſe* were in themſelves convinced, that in the preſent State of Affairs, their Forces alone would never be able to ſubdue *Corſica*. The Peace concluded between the Emperor and the Confederates, opened a Way for the *Genoeſe* to obtain foreign Succours. If the War, in which the Emperor was engaged with the *Turks*, put it out of his Power, they hoped for Aſſiſtance from the King of *France*, who, after a Negociation of ſeveral Months, aſſured them of it. Purſuant to this Promiſe, a Commiſſary of that Crown ſet out for *Corſica* the latter end of *October*, to regulate the Quarters and Subſiſtance of the *French* Troops, who were ſoon to be ſent thither.

The daily Expectation of theſe Troops led *Rivarola* into a Miſtake. Perceiving, on the eleventh of *December*, at Break of Day, about half a League from *Baſtia*, two Tartans and ſix Felucca's under *French* Colours, and being confident of their being a Part of the *French* Suc-

Succours, he immediately ſent out two large Sloops to meet them. But this in reality, was a Convoy for the Rebels, which, having taken the two Sloops, went and landed at their Camp near *Baſtia* an hundred and fourſcore Soldiers, beſides a large Quantity of warlike Stores. Several other Veſſels under different Colours, and ſome without Colours, were continually bringing them Stores, Arms, and Men. But theſe Succours gave the *Genoeſe* no Uneaſineſs, concluding that all Oppoſition would fall before the Arms of *France*.

It was already reported as a certain Truth, that the *Corſicans* only waited the Arrival of the Troops of that Crown to ſubmit to the Republic. *Theodore*, who ſtill purſued his Deſigns, under theſe Diſadvantages, wrote to his new Subjects to know how far he might rely on them. The Chiefs held a general Aſſembly at *Corte*, where it appeared, that their Diſpoſitions were ſo far from being ſuch as the *Genoeſe* had repreſented them, that on the twenty-ſeventh of *December* they ſigned an Inſtrument, in order to renew their Allegiance to *Theodore*, and repeated their Oath on the holy Goſpels, never to acknowledge any other Sovereign but himſelf and his lawful Deſcendants. The

original Inſtrument was ſent to him, and Copies of it diſtributed.

Rivarola at this time was recalled, and ſucceeded by the Marquis *de Mari*. The Rebels, ſo far from being ſubmiſſively inclined, continued their Hoſtilities, and recovered *Iſola Roſſa*, though after a very vigorous Defence. There was not above fifty Soldiers in the little Fort on this Iſland, yet they held out to the laſt Extremity, killing above ſeventy of the Beſiegers before they ſurrendered. The Lieutenant of this brave Garriſon, being diſcovered to be a *Corſican*, was impaled, but all the reſt were well uſed.

Anno 1738. At laſt ſix *French* Battalions, who had embarked at *Antibes*, landed in the Evening of the fifth of *February*, 1738, at *Baſtia* and *San-Fiorenzo*. The Troops were commanded by the Count *de Boiſſieux*, and had with them three Engineers, a Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, twelve Pieces of Cannon, and four Patereroes. They had been eſcorted by a Frigate and an armed Felucca, which continued cruiſing for ſome Months on the Coaſt of *Corſica*.

The new Commiſſary General might well expect to reduce the Rebels with ſuch powerful Succours; but the latter ſeemed determined to adhere to their new Syſtem.

They

They could not hope for the ſame Advantages, under the Dominion of the *Genoeſe*, as they enjoyed under their new Monarchy. Their Salt-pans and Mines went on very proſperouſly; the Fiſhery, even that of the Coral, was free; the eccleſiaſtical Revenues had in general been reſtored to thoſe *Corſican* Families, from which, by a miſtaken Piety, they had formerly been transferred to the Church, or were aſſigned for the Endowments of Hoſpitals and Schools. The confiſcated Lands of the *Genoeſe* in *Corſica*, were diſpoſed of in the ſame wiſe and equitable Manner; and the whole Amount of theſe Lands was not leſs than two Millions of Livres. Whereas a Submiſſion to the *Genoeſe*, at once put an End to all theſe Regulations and Improvements. And if a Treaty with the Republic could have been ſet on foot, with advantageous Conditions; what Security was there for its more punctual Obſervation, than of that concluded by the Emperor's Mediation, the Violation whereof gave riſe to the preſent Inſurrection?

Theſe Conſiderations undoubtedly kept the *Corſicans* from embracing the Propoſals, which were often made them in the Name of the Republic, and prolonged the Exiſtence of *Theodore*'s Party. To theſe

theſe Reflections were owing the Revolts which ſucceeded the Extinction of the preſent.

M. *de Boiſſieux* obſerved the ſame Conduct as the *German* Generals had done ſome Years before. He offered his Mediation to the *Corſicans*, and engaged them to ſend Deputies to *Baſtia*, in order to negociate a Reconciliation. The *Corſicans* on their Part behaved to the *French*, with all the Deference and Eſteem they had before ſhewn to the Imperialiſts; and upon Information that Proviſions were growing ſcarce among the *French* Troops, they offered them a Supply at a reaſonable Rate. The *French* returned this Civility, in a Manner, which gained the Confidence of the *Corſicans*: And M. *de Boiſſieux*, being urged by Commiſſary *Mari*, to lay hold on ſome favourable Circumſtances to attack the Malecontents, refuſed, before he had heard their Allegations according to his Promiſe. The *Corſican* Deputies arrived at *Baſtia* the 25th of *March*, and the firſt Conferences gave Hopes of an eaſy and ſpeedy Accommodation.

If the *Corſicans* behaved to the *French* as Mediators, they made the *Genoeſe* feel that they were Enemies. The Hoſtilities continued on both Sides till the End of the Conferences, which laſted ſeveral

veral Months. The *Corſican* Deputies were the Canon *Orticane*, a very expert Negociator; *Peter Giafferi*, Brother to the famous *Lewis Giafferi*; and *Thomaſini*, a *Corſican* Colonel. M. *de Boiſſieux* had poſted ſome *French* Parties, to prevent the *Genoeſe* inſulting theſe Deputies at their coming to *Baſtia*. The next Day after their Arrival, they waited upon M. *de Boiſſieux*, where they found the Commiſſary *Mari*, and the principal *French* Officers. The Decorum obſerved in this firſt Conference, made way for ſeveral others; in which it was at laſt concluded, that the *Corſicans* ſhould accept of the Mediation of the King of *France*. And as a Security of their Agreement, give ſix Hoſtages, to be ſent over to *Toulon*, with a Promiſe, that they ſhould not be delivered up to the *Genoeſe*. The Deputies ſet out the eighteenth of *April* to procure the Ratification of the Convention, and returned on the 7th of *May* with the Ratifications of the Provinces of *Balagna*, and *Nebbio*. The Hoſtages, according to Agreement, were ſent away to *Tonlon*, and the Hoſtilities between the *Corſicans* and *Genoeſe* were ſuſpended.

On this pacific Turn of Affairs, it was proper that the Baron *de Droſt*, who would not fail to oppoſe the Peace, or excite new Commotions, ſhould be ſent out

out of *Corſica*. M. *de Boiſſieux* offered him a *French* Veſſel to carry him where-ever he pleaſed, which the Baron refuſed, but ſoon after privately left the Iſland. He had no ſooner quitted it, than *Theodore* arrived, as indeed it was not his Intereſt any longer to delay appearing among his Subjects. After a rough and tedious Voyage of four Months and five Days, he arrived with three Ships at the Port of *Sorracco*, a few Miles from *Porto Vecchio*, on the 13th of *September*, at eight o'Clock in the Evening.

He immediately gave notice of his Arrival to his chief Adherents in that Province, at the ſame Time ſending them an Inventory of the Stores he had brought. He alſo acquainted them of three other Ships, whom he hourly expected, having been ſeparated from him in a Storm; aſſuring them that he was ready to put himſelf at the Head of his Subjects, if they perſevered in their Fidelity. He particularly ſent Notice to the Prieſt of *Porto Vecchio*, that he ſhould ſoon be at the Gates of that Town, and expected the Inhabitants would not expoſe themſelves to the Inconveniences of a Reſiſtance. But every thing ſeemed to be againſt him. Several indeed of his Adherents paid their Compliments to him on board his Ship. He came on ſhore, and after

after ſome Conferences with them, ordered the Muſkets, Powder, Iron and Salt to be landed, which he diſtributed among the few who had joined him. However, he put on a Shew of Boldneſs, and marched to attack *Porto Vecchio*, but the Garriſon had been augmented, and the neighbouring Poſts ſecured; ſo that, though his Return had been celebrated with public Rejoicings in ſome Diſtricts, he found that there was no hopes of the leaſt Succeſs. After a Stay of eight Days at *Soracco*, he ſailed round the Iſland, in hopes of ſeeing, in ſome other Part, the Signals for his Landing. But being alſo diſappointed in this Expectation, he diſappeared with his three Ships on the twelfth of *October*, having firſt cauſed Letters to be diſperſed through the Iſland, ſignifying, that his Intention in withdrawing was not to forſake his Subjects, but a preſent Compliance with the Current of the Times. However, he ſhould always rely on the Attachment of his faithful *Corſicans*, as they might on his Affection. As a Proof of which, during his Abſence, they ſhould receive more frequent Supplies from him, as they were now become more neceſſary than ever.

He ordered his three Ships to ſteer for *Naples*, and as they were *Dutch*, he went at his landing there, to the Conſul of

of that Nation, with his two Nephews. But in the Night, on the ſecond of *December*, a Party of Grenadiers came to the Conſul's, and ſeized *Theodore* and his Nephews, with all their Papers. *Theodore* was carried in a Sedan to *Chiaïa*, from whence he was removed in a Galliot to *Gaëta*, and confined in an Apartment in the Citadel, an Officer being left with him as a Guard. He was, however, treated with a great deal of Reſpect, the Governor and chief Perſons of the City viſiting him, and all his Effects were reſtored. *Genoa* was filled with Rejoicings at this Confinement of *Theodore*. But theſe were ſoon turned into Surprize and Mortification, by an Account that he had not only been ſet at Liberty, but alſo eſcorted by a Body of Horſe to the Frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State. He immediately diſpatched a Felucca to *Corſica* with the News of his Deliverance, leſt the Account of his ſecond Detention might alienate them from him.

As M. *de Boiſſieux* apprehended that *Theodore*'s Return to *Corſica* might revive the turbulent Spirit of the Inhabitants, he publiſhed an Order for ſeizing that Baron and his Adherents, under Penalty of his Royal Maſter's Reſentment. He likewiſe ſent Orders to the two *French* Frigates, in Conjunction with three *Genoeſe*

noeſe Gallies, to ſtop or ſink *Theodore*'s Ships; but they could not come up with them. At the ſame time, the Hoſtages at *Toulon* were obliged to ſubſcribe, both in their own Name, and in the Name of their Nation, to their Diſapprobation of the Meaſures taken by ſome Malecontents in *Theodore*'s Favour, together with an Engagement never to hold any Correſpondence either with him, or any of his Adherents.

In the mean time, the Miniſtry in *France*, had drawn up the Plan of a Pacification in *Corſica*, purſuant to the Acquieſcence of theſe Iſlanders, to the Mediation of that Crown. M. *de Boiſſieux*, on receiving this Plan, ſent it ſealed up to the Deputies, requiring their Compliance before they opened it. But this was a Condition to which they refuſed to ſubmit. A few Days after, the Regulation was made public, with Orders to the *Corſicans* to comply with them within fourteen Days at the fartheſt.

This Regulation granted a general Pardon to all the *Corſican* Rebels, who ſhould ſubmit to the Republic, and a Reſtitution of their Poſſeſſions and Dignities. All Taxes and Gabels, till the firſt of *October* 1738, were remitted. All the Iſlanders were to deliver up their Arms, and never to keep any in their Houſes or elſewhere, under Pain of Death. The ſeveral

ral Grievances complained of by the *Corſicans*, were to be redreſſed. It was expreſly ordered, that the *Corſican* Criminals ſhould no longer be judged without Appeal, by the Commiſſary-General of the Republic, but that he ſhould tranſmit a fair State of their Caſe to *Genoa*. That in civil Caſes the inferior Judges ſhould be *Corſicans*, and determine without Appeal to the Amount of five hundred Livres; whereas before, there lay an Appeal in a Suit of above twenty-five. That the ſuperior Court ſhould conſiſt of three Judges, who ſhould be neither *Corſicans* nor *Genoeſe*. That Schools and Colleges ſhould be erected in *Corſica*. The *Corſican* Eccleſiaſtics ſhould be admitted to the eccleſiaſtical Dignities of the Republic, equally with the *Genoeſe*. That all Murders committed in *Corſica*, ſhould be puniſhed with Death, the Republic being reſtrained from granting either Pardon or Aſylum to the Murderers. That during five Years, four *Corſican* Families ſhould be made Nobles every Year, and that theſe twenty Families ſhould enjoy all the Prerogatives of the *Genoeſe* Nobility. Laſtly, that the King of *France* and the Emperor ſhould be Guarantees, for the Execution of this Treaty. This Inſtrument was ſigned by the Miniſters of both theſe Princes.

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The Equity and Advantage of this Regulation was ſo great, that the *Corſicans* ought gladly to have embraced it. Not one warrantable Claim of theirs was rejected; no Grievance in the leaſt unreaſonable was left undecided; and as to the punctual Execution of each Article, they might reſt ſatisfied, on the Guaranty of *France* and the Empire. The Canon *Orticone* readily ſigned it in the Name of the Province of *Baragna*; and ſome other Diſtricts acceeded to it with the ſame Alacrity. But the greateſt Part of *Corſica*, and eſpecially the Mountaineers, proteſted againſt this Convention, declaring that they even abhorred the Thoughts of the *Genoeſe* Dominion; but if the King of *France* would receive them as his Dependants, they were ready to deliver up their Arms, which they never would to the *Genoeſe*.

This Obſtinacy manifeſtly proved, that *Corſica* was never to be pacified by mild Meaſures, and a freſh Reinforcement was raiſing in *France*, to force the Rebels to ſubmit to the Regulation. M. *de Boiſſieux* began to put it in Execution in thoſe Diſtricts which had agreed to it. After diſmiſſing the Deputies, on the 7th of *December*, he ſent a Detachment of four hundred Man, who diſtributed themſelves into different Poſts, four Leagues from *Baſtia*,

Baſtia, in order the better to diſarm, and at the ſame Time protect thoſe Diſtricts which had acceeded to the Treaty. This put the Rebels upon renewing their Hoſtilities.

On the 12th of *December* they attacked one of the *French* Poſts, but were repulſed. The next Day M. *de Boiſſieux* marched to bring off his Detachment, which he accordingly executed; nor did the Malecontents offer to moleſt him in his Retreat, only by pouring on him at a Diſtance ſeveral Vollies of ſmall Shot, by which he loſt eight Men.

There was now no longer any Thoughts of a Pacification with the Rebels, as they had rejected the new Regulations. In an Aſſembly which they lately held, *Theodore*'s Party had ſo abſolutely prevailed, that it was not only unanimouſly reſolved to oppoſe the Treaty offered by *France*, but alſo to publiſh a Manifeſto, importing, that the Welfare of *Corſica* required a Sovereign, who having no other Dominions, all his Attention and Intereſt, would center in the Happineſs of the Kingdom. That ſuch was *Theodore*, whom they had choſen: That he and his Deſcendants, being limited to the Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, would conſtantly govern it in Perſon, open its Ports to all Nations, and promote its Welfare; that it was ſuch

ſuch a Maſter they wanted, and not Sovereigns who would leave them to the Mercy of their Miniſters, and who being involved in War on Account of their other Dominions, would be continually forcing the *Corſicans* to ſhare in the Charge and Dangers, though for Intereſt quite foreign to them.

In another Aſſembly, held in *January* of the following Year, they renewed their Proteſtations of Fidelity to *Theodore*, and even in ſtronger Terms than any of the former. They drew up an Inſtrument, declaring their Deputies and Hoſtages guilty of an Abuſe of their Power. That they would rather ſubmit to the *Turks* than the *Genoeſe*; and that, in the Name of the whole Nation, they again acknowledged for King of the *Corſicans Theodore* Baron *de Nieuhoff*. This Act was publiſhed, ſigned by *Hyacinth Paoli*, and *Lewis Giafferi*, and dated from the great Square of *Tavagna*, the 16th of *January*, 1739. *Anno* 1739.

The Rebels had ſeverely prohibited all Correſpondence, under any Pretence whatever, with the *Genoeſe*, or any in their Intereſt; ſo that at *Baſtia* they were entirely ignorant of any of their Proceedings. They, on the contrary, had ſuch good Intelligence, that nothing which was done there was any Secret to them. Theſe

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Diſcoveries gave M. *de Baiſſieux* ſo much Uneaſineſs, that he not only cauſed all ſuſpected Perſons to be ſecured, but even the Inhabitants of *Baſtia* to be diſarmed. As to military Operations, he only kept himſelf upon the defenſive, till the Arrival of the expected Succours from *France*.

Some Tranſports, having four Battalions on Board, under the Convoy of a Frigate, and two armed Veſſels, appeared on the eighth of *January*, ſteering towards *San-Fiorenzo*; but that very Day were ſeparated by a Storm. However they had all the good Fortune to get into different Ports of the Iſland without any Damage, except two Tartans, which ran a-ſhore on the Coaſt of *Balagna*, on the North Side of the Mouth of the River *Oſtrigene*. M. *de Beauvrigny*, Captain Commandant of the ſix Companies on Board theſe *Tartars*, ſaved them by his Preſence of Mind and Reſolution; but could not prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels.

The admirable Conduct of this Officer, deſerves more than a bare Mention. Every Reader, who delights in brave Actions, will be pleaſed with this Detail, which beſides relates to my Subject. It was about ten at Night, when the Tartan, on board of which was M. *de Beauvrigny*, violently ſtruck upon the Rocks. He im-

immediately oppoſed his Men's leaping into the Water, where they muſt infallibly have periſhed; the Tartan ſticking faſt amidſt the Rocks, about an hundred Paces from the Shore, he obliged the Sailors, with a Piſtol in his Hand, to hoiſt out their Boat, and, after regularly ſending all the Sailors and Soldiers on Shore, which took up near two Hours, he was the laſt Man who left the Wreck.

He had ſcarcely landed his three Companies when he was informed, that it was requiſite to think of ſaving himſelf, for if he ſtayed till Day, the *Corſicans* would certainly fall upon him; but he would not forſake the three other Companies on board another Tartan, which was ſtranded at a ſmall Diſtance; this Tartan's Boat was loſt in landing ſome Officers and Soldiers, whoſe Bodies M. *de Beauvrigny* found on the Shore. He reſolved to aſſiſt thoſe who remained in the Veſſel, and lodged his Men in ſome Huts to warm and repoſe themſelves till Day-break. He then ſent off his Boat, and the Men on board that Tartan brought with them an hundred and ſixty Cartridges, and ſixty Muſkets, thirty of which were without Locks, being taken off on board to prevent Accidents.

M. *de Beauvrigny* having reviewed his Corps, which amounted to one hundred

and forty Men, placed the unarmed Soldiers in the Centre; they who had Muſkets without Locks, but their Bayonets fixed on them, in the Wings; and in the Front and Rear, they whoſe Muſkets had Locks. In this Diſpoſition, he began his March for *San-Fiorenzo*, which was five Leagues diſtant. The *Corſicans* were ſoon with him; for upon hearing of the Wreck, they immediately got together. M. *de Beauvrigny* forded the River *Oſtricone* in their Sight, and continued his March over a Mountain, though they kept a continual Fire on him, which he now and then returned. He killed ſome of the *Corſicans*, and ſome of his Men were wounded.

Notwithſtanding this Caution, his Ammunition was ſoon ſpent, ſo that among all his Men, there were only five Cartridges remaining, though he had ſtill three long Leagues to *San-Fiorenzo*; beſides, a large Body of *Corſicans*, Horſe and Foot, ſuddenly appeared, and prepared to ſurround him. As Night was coming on, and his Men were without Ammunition, ſpent with Fatigues, and entire Strangers to the Roads, a Surrender became unavoidable. M. *de Beauvrigny*, however, who was for putting the beſt Face on the Matter, ſent his Lieutenant with a Meſſage to the *Corſican* Chiefs, to repreſent

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to them, that he did not come as an Enemy, but as a Friend; that his Troops were *French*, which had been ſhipwrecked; that they were ready to pay for whatever Proviſions ſhould be ſupplied them, and deſire a Guide to conduct them to *San-Fiorenzo*.

But the *Corſicans* inſiſted, that this Body of Men ſhould lay down their Arms, and ſurrender themſelves Priſoners, promiſing that the Officers ſhould be allowed to keep their Swords, and that the Soldiers ſhould not be ſtript, which was immediately broke through, for upon being diſarmed, every thing was taken from them. They were all ſtript ſtark naked, even to M. *de Beauvrigny* himſelf, only as a particular Favour, being the Commander, he had a ragged Pair of Breeches given him. In this Condition they were drove along above a League over Rocks and Mountains to the Village of *Palaſca*, where the Soldiers were put into empty Houſes, and the Officers lodged with one of the Townſmen. The next Day, a Chief of the Rebels viſited M. *de Beauvrigny*, furniſhed him with Cloaths, and promiſed him his Liberty.

A Serjeant and a Soldier had found means to eſcape, and carried the News to *San-Fiorenzo* of the ſeveral Accidents which had happened to the ſix Compa-

nies of the Regiment of *Gambreſis*. They were immediately re-claimed and delivered up a few Days after. M. *de Beauvrigny* was honoured with all the Praiſes due to his Preſence of Mind, his Care of the Soldiers at the Hazard of his own Life, and his Magnanimity under all the Indignities of the Rebels. Complaints were made to the Chiefs of the Provinces of *Balagna* againſt ſuch unwarrant able Proceedings; they alledged, that the Peaſants at firſt ſuſpected the *French* Troops to be *Genoeſe*, but upon being convinced of the contrary, they immediately ſet them at Liberty. This Excuſe was the rather accepted, as it ſhewed a Deference to the *French*; but, however, it was at the ſame time a clear Indication, that the Inhabitants of this Province were in reality no better affected to the *Genoeſe* than the Mountaineers.

Both Sides now prepared in good earneſt for War. The *Corſicans* cut deep Ditches a-croſs the Roads leading to their Receſſes, threw up Retrenchments, built Forts and Redoubts. The *French* alſo were as active in taking Meaſures againſt any Enterprizes of the Rebels; they poſted ſix hundred Men at *Barbaggio*, and at *Patrimonio*, to cover the Diſtricts which had ſubmitted; they reinforced the Garriſons of *Calvi* and *Ajaccio*, took all poſſible

poſſible Precautions for a conſtant Supply of Forage and Subſiſtance, and to facilitate and ſecure the Tranſportation of Neceſſaries, which they were obliged to have from the Continent, the frequent Delays of which had laid them under great Inconveniences.

M. *de Contades* ſuperintended the Execution of theſe Arrangements, during M. *de Boiſſieux*'s Sickneſs, who died at *Baſtia*, on the firſt of *February*, generally lamented, at the Age of fifty-ſix Years. The Marquis *de Maillebois*, a Lieutenant General, who had been ſome time nominated to ſucceed M. *de Boiſſieux*, arrived on the twentieth of *March* at *Calvi*, and immediately put his Troops in Motion to quell the Obſtinacy of the *Corſicans*.

THE REVOLUTIONS OF *GENOA.*

BOOK VIII.

THE *Corſicans* were divided into three different Factions, one of which acknowledged the Republic's Government, but theſe were few in Number, except the Inhabitants of the chief Maritime Towns, and even their Attachment was ſuſpicious. *Theodore*'s Party, which was the moſt numerous, whoſe chief Strength conſiſted in the

the Mountaineers, who being Maſters of the Iſland, kept the *Genoeſe* and *French* Troops blocked up, in the ſeveral Towns where they were cantoned. The third Party, ſeemingly united with the latter, conſiſted of ſuch *Corſicans* as were inclined to a Reconciliation, and only ſided with *Theodore* to obtain better Conditions; this was a cloſe, and crafty Party, diſſembling its Intentions, and in which every Perſon of any Note had his particular Views, to which they would, on an Opportunity, ſacrifice the common Cauſe, ready always to join the ſtrongeſt, or thoſe whoſe Promiſes were moſt advantageous.

Moſt of the eminent Leaders of the Rebels were of this Party; but their Policy made them affect an Attachment to *Theodore*, as indeed it would have been dangerous for them to have acted otherwiſe; their Power and Authority would not admit of their propoſing openly, that the *French* Regulation ſhould take Place, and that the diſarming ſhould be ſubmitted to, a Preliminary deſpiſed by the *Corſicans:* ſo that they prepared to maintain themſelves in their Poſts throughout the Province of *Balagna*, which M. *de Maillebois* deſigned to attack.

Accordingly, he began with *Monte-Maggiore*, a Village ſituate on a little ſteep Mountain, and which, in all Revolts, had

ſerved as a Fortreſs to the Rebels of *Balagna*. He took Poſſeſſion of the Convent of *Alſiprato*, lying at the Foot of the Mountain, and ordered ſome Artillery to be brought thither. In order to forward the Approaches, the Olive-yards were cut down. This Order was began to be executed on the twenty-ninth of *March*; but not very ſucceſsfully, the Troops employed in it being charged by the *Corſicans*, were obliged to retire with Loſs. It was repeated two Days after, but with no better Succeſs; for the *Corſicans*, enraged at the Ruin of their Olive-yards, revenged it upon their Priſoners, putting ſome to the Sword immediately, and ſhooting others in cold Blood.

M. *de Maillebois*, who was not for exaſperating them, abandoned his Project. But theſe vindictive Iſlanders continued their Hatred and Cruelties towards the *French*, ſeveral Soldiers of that Nation being murdered in the Towns of *Baſtia* and *Calvi*. The Rigour, with which it was thought neceſſary to puniſh ſuch Barbarities, imbittered the Inhabitants without awing them, and the Gibbets and Racks which M. *de Maillebois* raiſed, rather provoked than intimidated them. Beſides, the imperfect Succeſs of his firſt Attempts had encouraged the Rebels, ſo that before he went upon any new Expedition, he reſolved

ſolved to be ſure of a Superiority, and ſent to the Court of *France* for a freſh Reinforcement, which immediately gave Orders for a new Imbarkation of ſix Battalions, and two Regiments of *Huſſars*.

Without theſe Succours, it was difficult to diſarm by Force ſuch a Country as *Corſica*, and M. *de Maillebois* was for filling up this Interval of Inactivity with a Negociation. It has been obſerved, that moſt of the *Corſican* Chiefs were not averſe to an Accommodation. They were readily brought, by the Arguments of the *French* Generals, to uſe their Intereſt with the *Corſicans* for bringing them to an Aquieſcence; but it was concluded, that there ſhould be a feigned Attack, to terrify the moſt obſtinate; and the Chiefs promiſed to make no more Reſiſtance than was neceſſary to remove any Suſpicions of Diſſimulation. After theſe Stipulations, M. *de Maillebois* ſet out for *Baſtia*, and prepared every thing for the Attack, which had been concerted.

The expected Reinforcements being arrived on the ſecond of *May*, he ordered ſome Detachments to advance and take Poſt in the Villages of the Province of *Nebbio*, whilſt M. *de Villemur*, who commanded at *Calvi*, made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral conſiderable ones in that of *Balagna*. The Rebels, in attempting to

recover ſome of theſe Poſts, were repulſed. The Remainder of the Month of *May* paſſed without any Action of Conſequence on either Side.

At laſt, on the ſecond of *June*, M. *de Maillebois* began to attack the Rebels on every Side. The Village of *Labateggio* was defended by *John Baptiſt Cruce*, a Prieſt, who had barricaded the Streets, Houſes, and Churches, and beſides the Inhabitants of the Place, had under him two hundred well-armed Mountaineers; whereas all M. *de Villemur*'s Artillery were only two ſmall Cannon carried by a Mule. It was with a great deal of Difficulty they were diſcharged thirty times, and then only damaged the Walls of a few Houſes; had not ſome of the Beſieged been previouſly corrupted, there was little Probability of carrying this Poſt; but *Cruce* ſeeing things going againſt him, made his eſcape with twenty Mountaineers, and eight Days after, by a Paſſport from M. *Villemur*, he embarked for *Naples*.

At the ſame time the Marquis *de Châtel*, at the head of four Battalions, was attacking the Convent of *Cordeliers* of *Arenio*, where Dr. *Paoli* had intrenched himſelf with ſixty Men. A Drum being ſent to ſummon him to ſurrender, his Anſwer was a Muſket-Shot, which dan-

dangerouſly wounded the Meſſenger. A portable Artillery, like that uſed at *Lavateggio*, kept a perpetual Fire all Day, againſt the Walls of the Convent without doing any Execution. In the mean time, four hundred Mountaineers came to the Relief of this Poſt, but being repulſed, *Paoli* ſurrendered the next Day. *Monte-Maggiore* had ſurrendered the Evening before to the commanding Officer of *Alſeprato*. None of the other Poſts of *Balagna* made any Reſiſtance, ſo that this Province was intirely reduced in four Days. The Deputies of its Villages, who were for taking the Benefit of the Amneſty, which M. *de Maillebois* had taken care to publiſh, flocked to the *French* Generals to take their Oath of Allegiance, bringing with them their Muſkets, to the Number of fifteen hundred.

During the Reduction of *Balagna*, M. *de Maillebois* was in Action in other Parts, where three Attacks were made at once. *Cound de Luſan* marched towards the Defile of *Tenda*, the Marquis *de Cruſſol* towards that of *Bigorna*, and the Marquis *d'Avaray* towards that of *Lento*. The two former Attacks met with an eaſy Succeſs; the third alſo ſucceeded, but after a ſtout Reſiſtance. Within a few Days, the Diſtricts of *Mariana*, *Caſinca*,

ſinca, *Cazzacaone*, and *Ruſtino*, ſent their Deputies with proper Submiſſions; and almoſt all the Country from *Calvi* to the River *Tabignano* was diſarmed. *Lewis Giafferi*, *Hyacinth Paoli*, and *Brandone*, the Chiefs of the Diſtrict of *Tavagna*, brought their Arms themſelves, and accepted the Amneſty. Upon the Arrival of M. *de Maillebois* at *Corti*, *Arrigi*, another Chief of the Inſurgents came with the Submiſſions of the Diſtricts of *Monaſſco*, *Vico*, and *Ginarca*. Thus all *Corſica* from *Capo-Corſo* to *Corti*, which is near two-thirds of the Iſland, was ſubdued and quieted in leſs than a Month.

In *July* M. *de Maillebois*, ordered the Vice-Conſul of *France*, who reſided at *Baſtia*, into the South Part of the Iſland, to publiſh the Amneſty in thoſe Diſtricts which had not yet delivered their Arms. This Publication was followed by a ready Submiſſion in the Diſtricts of *la Rocca*, *Baſtelica*, and *Sartene*. M. *de Maillebois*, after receiving the Submiſſions of other Chiefs, came to *Ajaccio* the twenty-eighth of *July*, in order to proceed to the Diſtrict of *Palaro*, the only Part of the Iſland where the Rebels held out. In the mean time thoſe Chiefs, who had eminently facilitated the Reduction of *Corſica*, quitted the Iſland, their Stay there being thought dangerous by others, or them-

themſelves. Twenty-ſeven of them embarked on the tenth of *July* at *Lapaludella*, on board a *French* Veſſel, which landed them at *Porto Longone*. Several went to the Court of *Naples*, where they met with Employment. The King of the two *Sicilies* deſired to ſee the famous *Giafferi*, who was accordingly introduced to him. He was an old Man, whoſe Features ſtill bore all the Loftineſs and Vigour of Youth; he declared, that he had paſt his laſt ſix Years of Life almoſt continually on Horſeback.

The unſubdued Part of *Corſica* was indeed of ſmall Extent, but to conquer it, ſeemed a Work of great Hazard and Difficulty. The moſt implacable Rebels had retired thither, having at their Head the Baron *de Droſt*, Nephew to *Theodore*, who had returned into the Iſland in the Month of *May*, on board a *Neopolitan* Felucca, and had lately taken up his Reſidence in the Village of *Ziccaro*, one of the moſt inacceſſible. The Prieſt of this Village, a deſperate Rebel, had aſſembled in his Church about twelve hundred Men, Inhabitants of *Talaro* and its Neighbourhood; and after exhorting them in a pathetic Diſcourſe, full of Spirit and Fire, to preſervere in their Fidelity to *Theodore* to the laſt Breath, he celebrated a ſolemn Maſs, in which he diſtributed the

the Sacrament to them all, and afterwards made them ſwear on the Goſpels to defend their Freedom to the laſt Drop of their Blood. This Body being ſoon increaſed to three thouſand Men, ravaged, in ſeveral Parties, the neighbouring Diſtricts which had ſubmitted. M. *de Maillebois* haſtened ſome Troops to that Side, and took the beſt Meaſures to reſtrain theſe obſtinate Rebels from annoying any of the quiet Part of *Corſica*.

A *French* Detachment poſſeſſed themſelves of the Convent of *Chiſſone* in the Diſtrict of *Caſtello*, whilſt another took Poſt at the Village of *Baſtilica*. In a few Days, the *Talaro* Rebels inveſted the Convent of *Chiſſone*, in which were no more than two hundred Men. A Recollect of this Convent had put them on this Expedition, by repreſenting the Eaſineſs of it. Of all the *Corſican* Rebels, the Prieſts and Monks were the moſt implacable. When the Convent was inveſted, and the Rebels had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Village, another Monk found means of eſcaping out of the Convent, after having in the Night-time ruined a Reſervoir, and the Rebels immediately cut the Pipes which brought the Water thither. The Beſieged being deſtitute both of Water and Proviſions were reduced to the laſt

laſt Extremity, when they were relieved by a *French* Detachment.

M. *de Maillebois*'s Diſpoſitions had hemmed in the Rebels on all Sides. However, the Diſtrict of *Olmetto*, which had ſubmitted, revolted again at the Inſtigations of a Recollect, who was afterwards hanged. The Diſtrict was again reduced, and now diſarmed, together with the adjacent ones, who had hitherto been indulged in the Poſſeſſion of their Arms, to defend themſelves againſt the Rebels. The nineteenth of *September*, the Convent of *Talla* was attacked, where five hundred Rebels were intrenched. At firſt they kept a terrible Fire, but ſeeing the *French* Grenadiers hewing down the Church Doors, they eſcaped over the Garden Wall to a neighbouring Mountain, where being inveſted and unable to fight their way thro', they were obliged to deliver up their Arms. The neighbouring Villages of *Tallaro* prevented any Attack, ſo that the intire Buſineſs ſeemed compleated, except forcing the Village of *Ziccaro*. The Baron *de Droſt* continued there, and was ardently ſeconded by the Prieſt in his Preparations for a Defence. A *Piedmonteſe* Engineer, who was with him, had raiſed Fortifications about the Village, which was very ſtrong by its natural Situation. There continued with him four hundred Deſperadoes; but

but ſuch an Handful could not expect to hold out long againſt thoſe experienced Troops which *Maillebois* was bringing againſt them.

Theſe Troops entered the Diſtrict of *Tallaro* three ſeveral Ways at once. Some Rebels being advantageouſly poſted, offered to obſtruct them; but the briſk Fire of the *French* ſoon put them to Flight. On the twentieth of *September*, the three *French* Detachments met before *Ziccaro*, with M. *de Maillebois* at their Head. An obſtinate Defence was expected; but as this would have been very dangerous to the Baron *de Dorſt*, he did not think proper to run the Hazard. Being ſummoned to ſurrender, he aſked twenty-four Hours to deliberate on the Articles, and at the Expiration of this Term, he demanded as many more, which were granted him.

The Articles were not the Things which came under his Conſideration in this Delay; for having removed all the Effects of the Village into the Caverns of the neighbouring Mountain, he himſelf, with all the Inhabitants, together with their Flocks and Cattle retired thither. On the twenty-ſecond in the Morning every thing in *Ziccaro* was obſerved to be in a profound Silence. Upon entering the Place, they found it forſaken, except by

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a Religious, who was ſick, and an old blind Woman, whom they did not think worth carrying away with them.

No Attempt was made againſt Baron *de Dorſt*, who had fortified himſelf on the Summit of the Hill, concluding, that if Hunger did not force them to come done, the rainy Seaſon, which was approaching, would oblige them to quit their naked Quarters. M. *de Maillebois* returned to *Ajaccio*, leaving eight hundred Men in *Ziccaro*, under the Command of M. *de la Larnage*, to watch the Rebels, who were daily coming to deliver up their Arms, and implore his Pardon. The Curate of *Ziccaro* himſelf alſo came on the twentieth of *October*, and threw himſelf upon his Knees; his Pardon was granted him, upon Condition of his leaving the Iſland immediately; but the Baron *de Dorſt* himſelf, with twenty *Corſicans* which remained with him, bravely kept their Station, amidſt Hunger and Cold, till the end of *November*, when the *French* Troops having evacuated *Ziccaro*, he returned down into the Village, where he ſoon got together a ſufficient Number of Deſperadoes to continue their pillaging. The Snows having made the Ways impracticable, the *French* could not march any Troops to prevent

prevent theſe Incurſions till the End of *February* following.

The *French* indeed wanted Reſt, having, for nine Months, been obliged to rove daily among the Mountains, in exceſſive Heats, and often in want of Proviſions, and both Officers and Soldiers were ſo ſpent in long and painful Marches, that they were incapable of farther Service. It was therefore thought adviſeable not to increaſe the Miſeries of theſe brave Men, in purſuing the ſmall Party which ſtill continued with the Baron *de Dorſt*, who was now far from being a formidable Enemy. *Corſica* was now conſidered as entirely reduced. The *Huſſars* had been ſent back to *France* in the Month of *November*. The *Corſican* Hoſtages, who had been tranſported to *Toulon*, were ſet at Liberty the following Month, and the King of *France* ordered a Declaration to be made to the Republic, that his Engagements were fulfilled, and *Corſica* was reduced. At the ſame time, he added, that this Tranquility could not be accounted ſettled and permanent without Prudence and Lenity; that it behoved the *Genoeſe* henceforward, to be attentive, in recovering the Confidence of the *Corſicans*, that they might remain their Subjects by Choice, after they had been made ſo by Force.

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The Neighbourhood of *Ziccaro* was ſtill expoſed to the Ravages of the Baron *de Dorſ*'s Party, nor were they the only Places which felt its Fury. A Company of Banditti from ſeveral Mountains in the Iſland, who uſed to come down and pillage, were not repreſſed without great Difficulty. Some of them were killed, and others taken, the Severity of whoſe Puniſhment intimidated the reſt. The Marquis *de Villemur* put a Stop to another Source of Miſchiefs, with more Glory, and leſs Difficulty. Moſt of the *Corſican* Families were at Variance, in Conſequence of former Quarrels, Rancour being hereditary, and Revenge perpetual among them. Theſe Feuds which had often ſpread Slaughter through the Iſland, began to break out again, eſpecially in the Province of *Balagna*, where every Day produced Murders. M. *de Villemur* brought together the Heads of theſe Families, and made ſuch an Impreſſion on them by a Speech, that after fervently calling upon Heaven for its choiceſt Bleſſings on ſo good a Man, they all embraced each other, and vowed a full and final Pardon at the Foot of the Altar.

The Hopes of a ſpeedy Succour was the entire Dependance of the Baron *de Dorſ*'s Party. Accordingly, a Pink loaden with Stores

Stores and Proviſions conſigned to the Rebels appeared off *Porto-Vecchio*. But this Pink was taken by a *French* Frigate. This Loſs, however, did not entirely diſcourage the Baron *de Dorſt*; he knew that *Theodore* was ſolliciting Succours in *Italy* and *Germany*, and was ſoon to go over to *England*, which at that time was entering on a War with *Spain*; and the Poſture of Affairs in *Europe* might ſoon put him in more promiſing Circumſtances: determined by theſe Appearances to keep alive his Uncle's Party, whilſt there was the leaſt Glimpſe of Hope, the generous Baron *de Dorſt* declined the Intimations which had been given him, of conniving at his leaving the Iſland, and even privately procuring him a Veſſel.

The Snows being melted M. *Anno* *de Maillebois* ſent five hundred 1740. Men to drive him again out of *Ziccaro*, ſo that he was once more obliged to betake himſelf to the Mountains. Now wandering from Cavern to Cavern, cloathed like a *Corſican* Peaſant for fear of being known, often wanting the coarſeſt Neceſſaries of Life, and accompanied by a few Perſons attached to his Fortune, ſeveral of whom died with Cold and Hunger, he rambled about the Mountains of *Conca*. From thence he ventured again to thoſe of *Ziccaro*,

caro, and appeared in the Neighbourhood of *Tallaro* and *Fiumiorbo*.

Here he was attacked by a *Genoeſe* Detachment, commanded by *Ignatio Cappone*, but made ſuch a furious Reſiſtance, that upon the *Genoeſe* Officer being killed, the Detachment immediately betook themſelves to flight. Having re-gained his inacceſſible Precipices, he was thought to have quitted *Corſica*; but in the Month of *Auguſt* he made ſome of his Enemies feel that he was ſtill in Motion. He was alſo again attacked, where his deſperate Fury again ſaved him; at laſt, deſpairing of ever bringing the Diſturbances to any Head, he conſented to embark, and about the Month of *October*, 1740, he ſailed for *Leghorn*, where he arrived with a *Pruſſian* Gentleman, and about fifteen *Corſicans*, in a very mean Condition.

M. *de Maillebois*, in the mean time, to ſecure the Tranquility of an Eſtabliſhment which had coſt ſo much Labour and Danger, ordered ſome Forts to be demoliſhed, and others repaired; the Fortifications of the Sea Ports to be augmented, the diſaffected to be ſecured, eſpecially the Prieſts and Monks, who were more dangerous than others by their Influence over the People, and any who were found in Arms to be puniſhed with the

the utmoſt Severity. Though by the ſtrict Regulation he had publiſhed, all *Corſica* ſeemed to be diſarmed, he was not ignorant, that there was a great Quantity of Arms remaining, which the Inhabitants had concealed under Ground in the Mountains, and even in the Tombs. All that could be diſcovered, were ſeized and delivered up to the *Genoeſe* who carried them to *Genoa*; as they amounted in all but to ſix thouſand Muſkets and Piſtols, it was probable that this was far ſhort of what was really in the Iſland, which juſtified a Suſpicion, that the *Corſicans* only ſubmitted to the Adverſity of the Times, and that the Departure of the *French* Troops would be followed by new Commotions. They did not remain there long, for the Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. having given a ſudden Turn to the Face of Affair of *Europe*, M. *de Maillebois*, ſince created a Marſhal, received Orders to return with his Troops. Accordingly he carried away ſix Battalions in *May*, 1741, which were ſhortly followed by the other ten. The *Genoeſe* took care to ſupply the Abſence of the *French*, by immediately ſending over ſome of their own Troops.

Anno 1741.

The Marquis *Dominic Maria Spinola*, who had been Doge in 1732, being appointed to ſucceed M. *Mari*, at the End

End of *June*, 1740, came over to the Iſland, though in the ſeventy-eighth Year of his Age; his Affection for the *Corſicans*, among whom he was born during the Time of his Father's Government, had induced him to accept of this Employment. Being prompted by Nature to uſe them kindly, he was overjoyed to find the Republic's Inſtructions ſo full of Juſtice and Lenity. The State ſeemed at laſt to perceive, that the beſt way was to gain, rather than ſubdue the *Corſicans*. Accordingly, the Republic ſincerely endeavoured to give them Satisfaction in every Thing. It has been obſerved, that one of their greateſt Grievances, was the Excluſion of their Nation from Eccleſiaſtical Dignities. But now two *Corſicans* were recommended to the Pope for the Biſhopricks of *Nebbio* and *Sagone*. Though the Iſlanders ſeemed highly pleaſed with this Gratification, it proved of little Advantage to the Republic.

In the Month of *September*, after the laſt Embarkation of the *French* Troops, the Marquis *Spinola* publiſhed a general Pardon for all who had acted againſt the Republic, by which Indulgence, ſeveral of the Malecontents, who had been pardoned only on Condition of their leaving the Iſland for ever, returned thither, and not

not with pacific Intentions. Parties of Banditti, who kept themſelves in ſome inacceſſible Mountain, from whence, under the Name of Malecontents, they moleſted the Neighbourhood, would not embrace this laſt Offer. The other *Corſicans* bought up Arms from the *Genoeſe* Deſerters, of whom the Number was not ſmall. They were laying up Salt, Leather, and other Neceſſaries, which they foreſaw they ſhould want upon a Renewal of the Troubles. All theſe Proceedings indicated dangerous Times to the *Genoeſe*.

The Ordonance publiſhed by *France* was only a Preliminary, which was to be followed by a Regulation for the Government of the Iſland, the principal Articles of which were to ſettle the Gabels, to be hereafter paid by the *Corſicans*. Theſe Iſlanders impatiently expected this Regulation; nor did they entirely conceal their Diſpoſitions of doing themſelves Juſtice, if it did not anſwer their Expectations. M. *Stephen Veneroſo*, appointed Commiſſary General of *Bonifacio*, was at the ſame time commiſſioned to carry this Regulation to *Corſica*, and ſet out from *Genoa* the twenty-third of *November*. On the eighth of *December* he landed at *Baſtia*, in order to confer with the Marquis *Spinola*, for whom he had brought

brought ſome Troops, according to his Repreſentation, that the Number of the Malecontents in the Mountains was increaſing. A Detachment of one hundred and fifty Men, which had been ſent in the Month of *November*, to check their Incurſions, finding themſelves too weak were obliged to deſiſt, and it now was evident, that the *Corſicans* had been very far from delivering up all their Arms.

In the Month of *January*, 1742, the Malecontents, to the Number of above three hundred, attacked the Convent of *Roſtino*, which was occupied by ſome *Genoeſe* Troops. They were not able to force it, but after a Blockade of ſix Days withdrew, aſſuring them, that they would ſoon return with a greater Number. The Malecontents were moſt numerous in the Provinces of *Roſtino*, *Iſolacci*, and *Cazaccone*. It was reſolved to oppoſe them by arming the well-affected *Corſicans*, who, wearied with Revolts and inteſtine Wars, offered the *Genoeſe* to act againſt thoſe Diſturbers of the Iſland. At the ſame time, all the Armourers were forbid, under the ſevereſt Penalties, to make or repair any Fire-Arms for a *Corſican*, without an expreſs Permiſſion. All Malecontent Priſoners underwent a Puniſhment ſufficient to intimidate others. Several *Anno* 1742.

ſuſpected Perſons being ſeized were baniſhed; but twelve of them appeared again in *Corſica* in the Month of *April*, bringing with them Muſkets and Stores. The Diſaffection of ſeveral ſmall Diſtricts openly appeared, and every thing wore a turbulent Aſpect.

Theſe Accounts greatly diſturbed the *Genoeſe*. The Emperor *Charles* VI. their kind Protector was dead; and *France* was too much embarraſſed with the general Affairs of *Europe*, to give much Attention to the more inconſiderable ones of *Corſica*. *Spain* was engaged in a War with *England*, and all *Europe* was in Motion. Though the *Genoeſe* were determined to obſerve the moſt exact Neutrality, yet they even feared the Conſequences of ſuch a Neutrality, which often occaſions Diſguſt, but never produces Favour. They had powerful Enemies, and were not ignorant of it. Ever ſince the Year 1734, the Court of *Sardinia*, had intimated its Pretenſions to ſeveral Parts of their Dominions on the Continent, and ſince they they had frequent Miſunderſtandings with this Court, which had ſeveral times obliged them to garriſon their Frontiers. Sometimes the Diſputes were concerning regulating the Limits, and at others concerning making a ſhorter Road through ſome of the Republic's Lands, from

from *Loano* into *Piedmont*. However, theſe had been happily adjuſted, but not without Apprehenſions of farther Claims, which have ſince been inſiſted on. All theſe Diſquietudes were conſiderably heightened by *Theodore*'s Intrigues at the Court of *England*, eſpecially ſince that Court had taken Offence at the Partiality of the *Genoeſe* for the *Spaniards*. I omit the Corſairs of *Barbary*, who for ſeveral Years paſt continued their Depredations on the Commerce of the Republic. The Bull obtained from the Pope, proclaiming a Cruſade againſt them, had been of little Effect, and lately they had taken Advantage of the *Corſicans* being diſarmed, to land in the Iſland, and carry off ſeveral of the Inhabitants.

In theſe Circumſtances, nothing was more ardently to be wiſhed for by the *Genoeſe*, than an abſolute Pacification of *Corſica*, and they accordingly neglected no poſſible Meaſures to compaſs it. It was reſolved that twelve Deputies, nominated by the ſeveral Provinces of the Iſland, after maturely examining and approving the Articles of the new Regulation, ſhould ſolemnly ratify it in the Name of all the Inhabitants. Theſe Deputies repaired to *Baſtia*, and, after ſeveral Conferences, returned to their Conſtituents to make their Report of the Articles of this Regulation, to the

Acceptation of which they exhorted the *Corſicans*. They returned again to *Baſtia* on the twenty-firſt of *May*; but with Anſwers very different from an Acceptation. The chief Article of this Regulation was the annual Tax which the *Corſicans* were to pay for each Houſe, which was fixed at ſix Livres; but the moſt ſubmiſſive Diſtricts would agree only to pay fifty Pence, and ſome abſolutely proteſted againſt any Impoſition; others inſiſted, that the Price of Salt, and the Tax on the Land, ſhould be ſettled on the ancient Footing, and the Duties on Corn and Oil ſhould be taken off. The Province of *Balagna*, in particular, would come to no Concluſion under the Guaranty of the King of *France*. The Deputies preſented a Memorial to *Spinola*, in which the ſeveral Objections were particularly mentioned. *Spinola* refuſed to accept it, till he had brought the Deputies to make ſome Alterations in it, and then he tranſmitted it to *Genoa*.

Theſe Alterations diſpleaſed the *Corſicans*. The principal Inhabitants of *Balagna* being informed, that their Refuſal of the Guaranty of *France* had been obliterated, proteſted againſt the Proceedings of the Deputies, and againſt the Memorial they had preſented. The Inhabitants of *Caccio* carried their Reſentment ſtill farther, and prepared to vindicate

dicate their Pretenſions by Force of Arms. *Spinola*, on his Side, ſtrengthened ſome Poſts, by drawing his Troops from others, where they might have been ſurrounded. In *September*, having received a Reinforcement of ſix hundred Men, he ordered a Detachment againſt the Inhabitants of *Balagna*, who had began to take Arms; but this Detachment was obliged to retreat, after loſing ſome Men. *Spinola*, having at laſt received the final Regulation of the Republic, publiſhed it on the fifth of *November*. The new Tax was mitigated to four Livres eight Sols and a half each Houſe; and the Levy of this Tax, and of the other Duties, a new Tarif whereof was contained in this Regulation, were to commence on the firſt of the following *December*.

The Moderation and Equity of this new Taxation could not gain the *Corſicans* Compliance, ſo that different Meaſures were obliged to be taken to force them, and Major *Franceſchi* came to the Gates of the ſmall Town of *Ampugnano* with a Body of Troops, to demand the Payment of the new Tax; but finding the Gates ſhut, he was for forcing them. The Inhabitants, who were under Arms, rang the Alarm, and gave Notice by a Beacon to the neighbouring Diſtricts of what was doing, fired upon *Franceſchi*'s

Detachment, and obliged him to retreat haſtily, with ſome Loſs to *Roſtino*. Another Detachment was ſent the next Month on the ſame Meſſage to *Campoloro*, and met with the ſame Reception. At the ſame time, an Account came that a Meeting had been held at *Caccio*, and another at *Orezza*, where the *Corſicans* of both Diſtricts had determined to die Sword in Hand, rather than ſubmit to the new Regulation.

Theodore continued ſtill mindful of *Corſica*, and in 1743 proſecuted his Schemes, to which the general State of Affairs were now more favourable than ever. He had been in *England*, expecting that Court would employ him as an Inſtrument againſt the Republic of *Genoa*, and propoſed ſeveral ſpecious Ways of doing it effectually. He returned into *Italy* on board an *Engliſh* Ship, which touched at *Villafranca* in her Way to *Leghorn*. Several of the baniſhed *Corſicans*, and moſt of the Chiefs which had left the Iſland at the Concluſion of the Diſturbances, repaired to him on board the Ship. General *Breitwitz* alſo came to him, accompanied by the *Engliſh* Conſul, and were in Conference with *Theodore* for ſeveral Hours. At laſt, in the Night of the thirtieth of *January*, *Theodore* ſailed for *Corſica*, with thoſe Iſlanders who

who had reſorted to him in his Veſſel, under the Convoy of an *Engliſh* Man of War.

Some Days before he had ſent over to the Iſland his Secretary, one *Vinuſs*, who diſperſed a Paper, wherein *Theodore*, with the Title of King of *Corſica*, notified to his Subjects his ſpeedy Return, the Succours which he brought with him, and the farther Efforts, he ſhould be enabled to make, in order to free them from Tyranny. He poſitively aſſured them of the Countenance of the King of *England*, as an Earneſt of which, they ſhould ſoon ſee him arrive with ſeveral *Engliſh* Ships, Land Forces, Stores, and Arms. Soon after he actually appeared on the Coaſt of *Corſica* with his two Ships, and landed at *Iſola-Roſſa*, with Arms and Powder. He ſummoned ſome ſmall Forts to ſurrender, and ſtopt ſeveral *Genoeſe* Coaſters. But this Attempt came to nothing, either the Diſpoſitions of the *Corſicans* had taken a different Turn, or his private Meaſures had been fruſtrated by ſome unforeſeen Incidents, for he put to Sea again after ſome Days, taking his final Leave of the Iſland. His Secretary continued ſome time longer there; but not being able to do any farther Service, a Veſſel was ſent from *Leghorn* to bring him away.

The *Genoeſe*, alarmed at *Theodore*'s new Enterprize, ſent Orders to M. *Guaſtaldi*, their Miniſter at *London*, to preſent a Memorial to the King, in which the Republic expreſſed its Surprize at the Countenance which the *Britiſh* Court ſeemed to ſhew *Theodore*. He repreſented, that when *France* had engaged to ſettle the Tranquility of *Corſica*, the Treaty had been communicated to the King of *England*, with a Requeſt, that he would add his Guaranty to that of the late Emperor, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; that tho' his *Britannic* Majeſty had not acceded to this Treaty, he had been pleaſed to ſhew ſuch a Senſe of this Mark of the Republic's Reſpect to him, that he iſſued a Prohibition to all Ships under *Engliſh* Colours from having any Commerce with the *Corſican* Rebels; that the Republic drew no poſitive Concluſion from the Succours which *Theodore* and the Rebels had received from *Engliſh* Ships, yet could not imagine, that the Commanders of theſe Ships had acted by their own Motion, and on Views of Intereſt; but was, however perſuaded, that if the King thought the Republic guilty of any Miſbehaviour, he would have given her the the Liberty of a proper Juſtification, by a formal Declaration of it. The King's Anſwer to the *Genoeſe* Reſident was, that the

that he had no Concerns with *Theodore*, and that the Officers of theſe Ships had acted without his Orders.

Though this Anſwer was ſome Satisfaction to the *Genoeſe*, yet they began to be upon their Guard more ſtrictly than before. The Price on *Theodore*'s Head was now augmented to four thouſand Cruſadoes; and beſides the beſt Diſpoſitions againſt any foreign Deſcent, they were equally vigilant againſt the Inhabitants of the Iſland, repairing the Fortifications, augmenting the Gariſons, and aſſembling a Body of Troops near *San-Fiorenzo* and the Port of *Volo*, two important Poſts, covering a large Extent of level Country.

Theſe Precautions, indeed, became every Day more neceſſary againſt a Revolt which was continually ſpreading. The *Genoeſe* had returned to *Ampugnano*, out of which they had drove the Rebels, and plundered their Houſes; but theſe Rebels having joined ſeveral other Bodies of their Party, had taken the Town of *Corti*, and the Caſtle of *Paludella*. Beſides which, they had alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of the Tower of *Sorracco*, near *Porto-Vecchio*; they had held Meetings in ſeveral Parts of the Iſland, and choſen Leaders; They had alſo raiſed Companies, to whom they had aſſigned Quar-

ters in the Diſtrict of *Campo-Loro*. All their Adherents were ſtrictly forbid any Correſpondence with the *Genoeſe*, they diſmiſſed their Priſoners, keeping their Arms and Clothes; however, they did did not carry their Threatnings ſo far as formerly, to ſhake off the *Genoeſe* Dominion. They only required a Mitigation of the Taxes, the Privilege of keeping Arms, and ſome other Advantages; but the greateſt Obſtacle to Reconciliation was, that as ſoon as one Part of their Demands was granted, they formed new Pretenſions.

The Marquis *Spinola* dying the twenty-ſecond of *February*, Sig. *Juſtiniano* was appointed his Succeſſor, and arrived at *Baſtia* on the thirtieth of *June*, with a large Quantity of Stores, Proviſions and Money. He offered the Malecontents, the Liberty of wearing Arms; that the Taxes ſhould remain on the ancient Footing, even with this Clauſe, that they ſhould not be augmented without the Conſent of the Deputies of the chief Diſtricts of the Iſland. The Nomination to the Biſhopric of *Aleria*, and to the chief Employments in the Magiſtracy and the Finances, ſhould be in Favour of the Natives. The *Corſicans* ſeemed at firſt ſo pleaſed with theſe Conceſſions, that an Accommodation was looked upon as certainly

tainly near at hand. But when Matters were on the very Point of being adjuſted, the Deputies of the Malecontents enlarged their former, and even made new Demands.

They required, that the Governors of all the Towns in the Iſland, one only excepted, ſhould be *Corſicans*; that none but *Corſicans* ſhould hold any Magiſtracy; that there ſhould be two Courts, one at *Baſtia*, and the other at *Ajaccio*, where criminal Cauſes ſhould be decided without Appeal; that the ancient Nobility ſhould enjoy the ſame Prerogative as thoſe of the *Genoeſe*; that the *Corſicans* ſhould be at Liberty to erect any kinds of Manufactures, and work the Mines in their Iſland; that their Commerce ſhould be free, without any Duties either on their Imports or Exports; that theſe Conceſſions ſhould be guaranteed by ſuch Powers as the *Corſicans* ſhould chuſe. And that no ſucceeding Conventions ſhould be made between the *Corſicans* and *Genoeſe*, without being ratified by the principal Inhabitants of all the Diſtricts of *Corſica*. *Juſtiniani* ſent theſe new Demands to *Genoa*, and *Corſica* enjoyed a ſhort Interval of Tranquility. All Attacks againſt the Malecontents were ſuſpended, they lived in an intire Independance, without paying any Taxes; and they alſo did not

offer to moleſt the Poſſeſſions of the *Genoeſe*. Theſe were indeed, little more than the Maritime Towns, except the Diſtricts of *Capo-Corſo* and *Nebbio*; the Malecontents being Maſters of all the reſt of the Iſland.

Corſica was now no longer the Quarter from whence the *Genoeſe* chief Diſquietudes aroſe, as they hoped that Affair would be eaſily terminated by their condeſcending to grant the Malecontents the greateſt Part of their Demands; their Attention was now taken up with much more formidable Objects. The War was ſpreading itſelf in *Europe*, and raged moſt violently in *Italy*. The Suſpicions of the *Engliſh*, with regard to the Partiality of the Republic towards *Spain*, were as ſtrong as ever, and a powerful Fleet of that Nation had committed ſeveral Hoſtilities on the Coaſt of *Genoa*. In the foregoing *September*, this Fleet had plundered ſeveral Magazines in the State of *Genoa*, under Pretence that they belonged to the *Spaniards*. The Republic complained of theſe Violences to the Court of *London*, where they were diſapproved, yet afterwards ſeveral times repeated.

The *Spaniards*, by means of the Neutrality of the *Genoeſe*, continued to convey into *Italy* Troops and Stores through their

their Territories. And though the chief Buſineſs of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was to intercept theſe Convoys, moſt of them found means to eſcape; and very lately ſeveral *Catalan* and *Majorcan* Barks, loaded with Artillery for the *Spaniſh* Army, had got into *Genoa* Harbour, notwithſtanding all the Endeavours of the *Engliſh* to prevent them. Some time after, an *Engliſh* Squadron came before *Genoa*, and required that the Republic ſhould force theſe Veſſels to come out. This was complained of as an unprecedented Violence. But the Commodore threatened, upon any farther Delay, to burn thoſe Veſſels in the very Harbour. The Republic made ſeveral Propoſals to avoid Extremities, and at length, it was agreed, that the Artillery on board theſe Ships ſhonld be carried to *San Bonifacio*, in the Iſland of *Corſica*, and there remain till a Peace ſhould be concluded between *Spain* and *England*, which was immediately executed.

This abrupt Violation of the Neutrality of the Harbour of *Genoa*, was a ſufficient Indication to the *Genoeſe*, that the *Engliſh* were very far from being upon friendly Terms with them. But the Treaty of *Worms*, concluded in the *September* following, ſhewed their Danger greater than they apprehended.

This

This Treaty was ſigned at *Worms* the thirteenth of *September*, 1743, in the Names of the Kings of *England* and *Sardinia*, and the Queen of *Hungary*. The contracting Powers expreſſed themſelves thus in the XIth Article.

" The Intereſt of the common Cauſe " requiring, that his Majeſty, the King of " *Sardinia*, ſhould enjoy an immediate " Communication with the Maritime " Powers, her Majeſty, the Queen of " *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, yields up to " him all Claims which ſhe may have " in any manner, and by any Title what- " ſoever, to the Town and Marquiſate " of *Final*, which Claim ſhe quits and " transfers, without any Reſervation what- " ſoever, to the ſaid King of *Sardinia*, " in juſt Expectation that the Republic " of *Genoa* will facilitate, as ſhall be found " neceſſary, a Diſpoſition ſo eſſentially " neceſſary, in conſideration of the Sum " which ſhall appear to be due to the " ſaid Republic, without his Majeſty the " King of *Sardinia*, and her Majeſty the " Queen of *Hungary* being obliged to " contribute to the ſaid Sum. Provided " nevertheleſs, that the Town of *Final* " ſhall for ever continue a Free-Port, " like that of *Legborn*, and that it ſhall " be lawful for the King of *Sardinia*,

" to

" to repair ſuch Forts as have been de-
" moliſhed, or build others, as he ſhall
" think moſt convenient."

It was alledged, that the Queen of *Hungary* had no manner of Right, or Claim to the Marquiſate of *Final*; it having been ſold by the late Emperor her Father, to the Republic of *Genoa*, on the thirteenth of *Auguſt*, 1713, and the Contract-Money paid. The King of *Sardinia* indeed offered to return the *Genoeſe* the Price of the Acquiſition, but this was by no means an Equivalent, it being required, that they ſhould deliver up the Town of *Final*, in the ſame Condition it was, at the time of the Purchaſe, and they had ſince demoliſhed its Fortifications; the Charge of repairing which, would far exceed the original Purchaſe Money.

By other Articles of the ſame Treaty of *Worms*, it was promiſed to the King of *Sardinia*, to procure him an Imperial Grant of the territorial Superiority, not only of the Marquiſate of *Final*, but alſo of ſeveral other Fiefs, which had for a long time been Dependant on the Republic.

Such an extraordinary Ceſſion extremely ſurprized the *Genoeſe*, who were no leſs alarmed at an Overture from the *Engliſh*

liſh to make *Final* a Place of Arms. But they could not be brought to embrace a Propoſal, which they looked upon as no better than a Pretence to put the King of *Sardinia* in Poſſeſſion of the Place. On the contrary, they immediately ſet about putting it in a Poſture of Defence.

They ſent Troops thither, ordered Arms to be diſtributed to the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country, and ſent for a Battalion with ſome Artillery from *Corſica*. In fine, they neglected no Meaſures againſt a Surprize throughout their whole Dominions.

Anno 1744. Theſe Preparations were ſo conſiderable, that they took up the whole Year 1744. The King of *Sardinia* alſo had been preparing to aſſert the Ceſſion of the Queen of *Hungary*, and was now on the Point of marching Troops towards the Marquiſate of *Final*: And the *Engliſh* ſhewed leſs Regard to the *Genoeſe* than ever. The Republic found that it muſt inevitably be obliged to take Part of the War in *Italy*, and procure itſelf a Support againſt the united Force of its Enemies, who endeavoured to diſmember its Dominions. The Republic therefore embraced the tempting Offers of the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, as ſhall ſoon be more particularly

cularly related. Let us now reſume the Affairs of *Corſica*.

After a Series of aſſiduous Negociations, the *Corſicans* had accepted the laſt Regulation; ſo that there was no Appearance of any Diſturbance throughout the whole Iſland. Purſuant to the general Pardon granted for all that had happened ſince the Year 1729, Major *Colonno*, Captain *Gentile*, and ſome others, who had been ſecured for fomenting Commotions, and detained ſeveral Years in the Tower of *Genoa*, were ſet at Liberty. The Compliance of the Malecontents was ſo far owing to Father *Leonardo*, a famous Miſſionary, that poſſibly without him, *Corſica* had not been ſo ſoon pacified. He was a Native of *Porto Mauritio*, and a Religious of the Order of St. *Peter d'Alcantara*. Beſides his Zeal and Learning, and the Auſterity of his Life, he had a wonderful Talent at moving the Paſſions. Whilſt he was at *Genoa* on a Miſſion, he was ſo followed, that he was obliged to preach in the Squares, and on the Termination of his Miſſion he cauſed a Scaffold to be built in the Plain of *Biſagno*, whither above five thouſand Perſons crouded to receive his Bleſſing. Having, among other Things, exhorted his Audience to contribute to the Maintenance of the Cruiſer againſt the Corſairs, im-

immediately a very conſiderable Sum was collected, and ſeveral Women, who had no Money about them, readily gave him their Rings, *&c.* His Sermons were equally powerful in *Corſica*, the Rancour and Obſtinacy of the Malecontents relented at them. This excellent Perſon was very different from the Monks and Prieſts of this Iſland, whoſe ſeditious Diſcourſes breathed nothing but Rebellion Cruelty, whereas his reſtored Tranquility and mutual Love. But theſe happy Effects of his Apoſtolical Labours, were too ſoon blaſted by Pride and Malevolence.

The Republic's Situation was ſo much the more uneaſy, as not only being on the Point of a War with very formidable Powers, but not at Peace even within itſelf, ſeveral Seditions having broke out. We have already mentioned thoſe of *Final* and *San Remo*, ſince which *Sarſello* and *Albenga* had been diſturbed. And laſtly in *June* 1744, there had been an Inſurrection at the very Gates of *Genoa*, in the Valley of *Polſevera*. Eight hundred Peaſants roſe in Arms, demanding that their ancient Privileges ſhould be reſtored, and the new Taxes taken off. But the Wiſdom of the Senate ſtifled theſe Commotions in their Birth, ſo as not to embarraſs the Meaſures taken for the public Security.

With

With the ſame Eaſe alſo were ſuppreſſed thoſe, which one, who ſtiled himſelf the Count of *Beaujeau*, endeavoured to foment in *Corſica*. Having ſerved in the *French* Troops under Marſhal *Maillebois*, he had an Opportunity of ſettling a Correſpondence with the Rebels, and ſounding their Diſpoſitions; which had encouraged him in a Deſign of heading them. He was to be ſupported by the Dey of *Tunis*, to whom he had communicated his Scheme. He had alſo ſent a Confident of his to *Leghorn*, to confer with ſuch Chiefs of the Rebels, as had left the Iſland and retired into *Tuſcany*. This Perſon, who had been a Monk in the Convent of *Stigliano*, fortunately came to *Genoa*, and diſcloſed the whole Affair to the Senate, who immediately took ſuch Meaſures, as entirely prevented all farther Proceedings.

The Republic's Attention was chiefly imployed about its Dominions on the Continent. The Preparations for Defence were ſtill carrying on; Troops were daily raiſed and exerciſed; Tents, and other Neceſſaries for an Army to take the Field, were provided with all Expedition. The Marquiſate of *Final* was ſecured by Barricadoes on its Frontiers. But the King of *Sardinia* ordered them to be demoliſhed by open Force; they were immediately

Anno 1745.

diately repaired with additional Strength, and five thouſand Men thrown into *Final*, and two into *Savona*; all the Roads leading to *Piedmont* were broke up, and Intrenchments made to defend all the Paſſages thro' which the King of *Sardinia* might penetrate into the *Genoeſe* Territories.

Theſe Armaments of the *Genoeſe* were not ſolely intended for the Protection of their Frontiers againſt this Prince's Enterprizes, their Engagements with the Kings of *France*, *Spain* and *Naples*, were to be performed. The Republic had concluded a Treaty with theſe three Powers, by which they were become Guarantees of all its Dominions, and in particular of *Final*, upon Condition of its joining their Troops with a Body of ten thouſand Men, and a Train of Artillery. This Treaty, though ſecretly concerted, was ſuſpected by the *Engliſh* and their Allies, and the Admiral, who commanded the Fleet of that Nation in the *Mediterranean*, had Orders to enquire into it.

Accordingly he wrote a Letter to the Regency of *Genoa*, ſignifying to them, that ſuch extraordinary warlike Preparations, at a Time when the *Genoeſe* were not engaged in any War, could not but afford Grounds for Suſpicions, which might en-

endanger their Tranquility. To this, the Senate's Anſwer was, that the End of the *Genoeſe* Armaments was to render their Neutrality reſpectable, and not with the leaſt Intention of deviating from it. That the Treaty of *Worms* was a recent Leſſon of the Danger of an unarmed Neutrality; And that the Safety of the State required thoſe Preparations. The *Engliſh*, not ſatisfied either with the Sincerity or Subſtance of this Anſwer, continued their Hoſtilities on the Coaſts of *Genoa*, under Pretence of intercepting the *Spaniſh* Succours in their Paſſage to *Italy*.

In the mean Time, the Troops of *France*, *Spain* and *Naples*, were approaching the Territories of the Republic, thro' which they were to march in order to their Junction. *France*, after having for a long Time acted only as an auxiliary Power, had, in the foregoing Year, at the Inſtances of *Spain*, declared War againſt the Kings of *England* and *Sardinia*, and the Queen of *Hungary*. Its Troops, together with thoſe of *Spain*, under the Command of *Don Philip*, advanced towards the weſtern Parts of the State of *Genoa*, whilſt the *Spaniſh* Army commanded by the Duke of *Modena*, and joined by the Troops of the King of the two *Sicilies*, traverſed the eaſtern Part of thoſe Dominions to join *Don Philip*.

lip. The two Armies being joined, began to act according to the Operations which had been concerted.

A Detail of their Marches and Tranſactions, tho' they do not properly belong to my Subject, muſt not wholly be omitted. Count *Schullembourg*, who commanded a Body of eighteen thouſand of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops, and had encamped in the Territories of the Republic near *Novi*, all along from *Serravalle* to *Carazza*, was obliged to decamp at the approach of the united Armies. But before his Retreat, he not only ſet Fire to all the Forage he could procure, but raiſed Contributions, and ſuffered his Soldiers to commit many Outrages in the *Genoeſe* Territories. He had thrown up Retrenchments towards *Novi*, at a League and a half Diſtance between each. Nor did he abſolutely retreat, till they were all forced. And, at laſt, when he ſaw himſelf obliged to evacuate the Territories of *Genoa*, his Soldiers renewed their Licentiouſneſs, plundering the Houſes on the Road, pulling down the Mills, and breaking the Mill-ſtones.

The Treaty between *France*, *Spain*, and *Genoa*, was now no longer a Secret. Fourteen Battalions of their Troops, beſides ſome independant Companies, joined the Army of theſe two Crowns, under the Command

Command of the Marquis *Brignole*. This Junction of the *Genoeſe* Troops was notified by the Republic's Miniſters to the Courts of *London*, *Vienna*, and *Turin*, with the Motives for this Procedure, and at the ſame time ſeveral Manifeſto's were publiſhed, containing a particular Juſtification of its Conduct.

The Republic declared, that all its Views centered only in the Preſervation of its Dominions and Commerce; that it had neglected no Conſideration, no Reſpect to procure the Good-will of all States; but that ſuch a peaceful and unexceptionable Conduct had not been able to ſecure it from the Uſurpation of the King of *Sardinia*; that even in the Year 1733, this Prince had importuned the Emperor *Charles* VI. to transfer to him the Marquiſate of *Final*, with other Fiefs in *Liguria*; and that this Emperor, abhorring the Injuſtice of alienating another's Property, refuſed his Requeſt; that the King of *Sardinia* reſenting this generous Refuſal had long oppoſed the Intereſt of the Court of *Vienna*.

That the Republic of *Genoa* had not only been inveſted with the Marquiſate of *Final* by a ſolemn Contract, but that the Emperor had, by the ſame Contract, irrevocably transferred it, with the ſame

So-

Sovereignty and Prerogatives as the Kings of *Spain* enjoyed whilſt it was in their Poſſeſſion, with an expreſs Clauſe, confirming the Republic's ancient Claims to this Marquiſate; that, finally, the Emperor had engaged, for himſelf and Succeſſors, to guarantee the ſaid Marquiſate to the Republic, and had made the Ceſſion thereof to the *Genoeſe*, an Article in the Quadruple Alliance.

That as the Queen of *Hungary* had ſucceeded to the Dominions, ſo ſhe was bound by the Engagments of that Auguſt Emperor her Father; and conſequently, it was her Duty to procure the Republic the quiet Poſſeſſion of the Marquiſate of *Final*. But ſo far from fulfilling ſuch a poſitive Obligation, ſhe had ſtipulated, by the Treaty of *Worms*, that this Marquiſate, by Virtue of her Rights, ſhould be transferred to the King of *Sardinia*; as if the leaſt Shadow of any Right could remain in her after Sale; that the Republic could not comply with a Contract, in every Reſpect ſo greatly to its Detriment, and which would enable the King of *Sardinia*, at any time, to deprive *Genoa* of its Commerce; eſpecially as the Territories of the Republic, are ſeparated and ſurrounded by the ancient Dominions and late Conqueſts of this Prince.

That

That the *Genoeſe* had long flattered themſelves, that the juſt Repreſentations of the Republic, would have made a favourable Impreſſion on the King of *Sardinia*, and the other contracting Powers at *Worms*. But being entirely diſappointed in theſe Hopes, by the King of *Sardinia*'s placing Troops in all their Avenues, by prohibiting his Subjects from ſupplying the Inhabitants of the Towns bordering on his Territories with Proviſions, and by committing Hoſtilities in their Dominions, of which there was a late flagrant Inſtance in his burning the Magazines at *Ventimiglia*; the Republic had therefore been obliged to provide for its Defence, by embracing the Offers of the Kings of *France*, *Spain*, and the *Two Sicilies*; that otherwiſe, the Republic by this Proceeding was very far from intending any Affront to the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Great-Britain*; that full of Reſpect for theſe two Powers, it was the Republic's earneſt Deſire to cultivate that Friendſhip and Commerce which had ſo long ſubſiſted between them; that its Engagements went no farther than the furniſhing a Body of Auxiliaries to theſe Powers, who in return were to guaranty its Dominions.

All theſe Proteſtations from the *Genoeſe* of their Intention to obſerve a Neu-

trality with the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*, though engaged by a Treaty with *France* and *Spain*, did not meet with ſo much Credit as to give them any Hopes, that ſo extraordinary a Neutrality would be accepted. The King of *Sardinia* perſiſted in his Pretenſions, and his Allies ſeemed determined vigorouſly to ſecond him. Great Offence was taken at the Oppoſition of the *Genoeſe* to the Execution of the Treaty of *Worms*, and their League with *France* and *Spain* was looked upon as the Conſequence of their Devotion to theſe two Crowns. The Anſwers of *Vienna* and *London* to the *Genoeſe* Miniſters were nearly to the ſame Purpoſe as thoſe at *Turin*, *viz.* that this Step of the Republic was no more than what had been a long time expected; that it could not doubt of the juſt Reſentment it muſt occaſion; and that the Misfortunes which might reſult from it were only chargeable on itſelf.

The *Genoeſe* were very little diſcouraged by theſe Anſwers, being every where in a defenceable Condition; their Places were well fortified with ſtrong Garriſons, and they had armed the Peaſants on their Frontiers; ſo that the *Piedmonteſe* having endeavoured to penetrate into the Republic's Territories, were every where repulſed; whereas the *Genoeſe* Peaſants made

made Incurſions as far as the Intrenchments of *Montairolo*, which threw all the neighbouring Country of *Ormea* into the utmoſt Conſternation.

But all the Precautions and Armaments of the *Genoeſe*, could not ſecure them from the Attempts of the *Engliſh* Fleet, which ſoon ſpread an Alarm along all the Coaſt of *Genoa*. On the twenty-fifth of *July*, ſeveral Ships of that Squadron appeared off *Savona*, and at ſix in the Evening, began to throw ſome Bombs into that Place, in order to burn ſeveral *Spaniſh* Ships in the Harbour, ſome of which were loaded with Powder. After conveying part of this Powder into the Store-houſes in the Place, and throwing the reſt over-board, a Battery was raiſed on ſo advantageous a Poſt, that the *Engliſh* Ships being galled thereby, were obliged to draw off after doing very little Damage.

This inconſiderable Expedition, however, terrified all *Genoa*, where they now began hourly to expect a Bombardment. The dreadful Ideas of that in 1684 were now revived, and their Terrors were heightened by the Hurry and Confuſion of the opulent Inhabitans in removing their moſt valuable Effects, the Doge himſelf being one of the firſt who unfurniſhed his Palace. Several of the No-

bility retired into the Country, and the Nuns themſelves were preparing to quit their Convents. All the Month of *Auguſt* was ſpent in theſe Perturbations, the Government cloſely attending to the Defence of the Place. Batteries were diſpoſed in the beſt manner to keep off the Enemy. The moſt prudent Orders were iſſued to avoid any Diſorder in caſe of an Attack, and for immediate Aſſiſtance where any Fire ſhould break out.

At laſt, on the twenty-ſeventh of *September*, an *Engliſh* Squadron, conſiſting of thirteen Ships, appeared off *Genoa*, one of which advanced with two Bomb-Ketches notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Batteries, and the Bombardment began about one in the Afternoon. As this Attack had been long apprehended, every thing was tranſacted in the City with a great deal of Order. The Ketches continued throwing their Bombs all Night, but ſeeing that none reached the City, whereas the Batteries reached them, they returned to the Fleet, which immediately diſappeared.

The next Day the Fleet came to an Anchor off *Final*, and threw an hundred and ſixty Bombs, four only of which reached the Town, and their Damage was very inconſiderable. From thence it ſailed to *San Remo*, where the Inhabitan

bitants had frequently revolted, and their Diſguſts were not yet ſubſided; ſo that inſtead of making uſe of thirty Pieces of Cannon, ſixteen whereof were thirty-ſix Pounders, and if well ſerved, might have kept the *Engliſh* from annoying them, they ſent an Offer to the Commodore of Water and Refreſhments. But this Courteſy was of little Conſequence, for the *Engliſh* ſunk three Veſſels which were in the Harbour, took five, and laid the Town in Aſhes, throwing into it near two thouſand Bombs, beſides two thouſand Cannon Shot. Thoſe of the Inhabitants, who had oppoſed this meaſure, bitterly reproached the others, which occaſioned a Skirmiſh; ſo that the Inhabitants of *San Remo* were doubly puniſhed for failing in their Duty.

The Troubles of *Corſica* might at beſt be ſaid to be only ſmothered. The Enemies of the Republic, whoſe Intereſt it was to diſtract and weaken it, did not fail to rekindle them. An *Engliſh* Squadron appeared in the Month of *October* on the Coaſt of *Balagna*, where it landed ſeveral *Corſican* Officers, and *Genoeſe* in the Service of the King of *Sardinia*, among which was *Dominic Rivarola*, who was empowered to aſſure the Malecontents of being ſupported by the King of *Sardinia* and the *Engliſh*. *Rivarola*, who

was a *Genoeſe* by Birth, but a Colonel in the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops, had, in 1744, obtained a Grant to go into *Corſica*, and raiſe a Regiment there for that Prince, at which time he alſo ſettled a Correſpondence, which now rendered him the more welcome to the *Corſicans*, who accepted his Propoſal, and concerted with him to attack *Baſtia*, as ſoon as the *Engliſh* ſhould appear to ſecond them.

They were not long in Expectation, for on the ſeventeenth of *November*, eleven *Engliſh* Ships, and four Bomb-Ketches, appeared off *Baſtia*, which was immediately blocked up by five thouſand Malecontents, under the Command of *Rivarola*. Sig. *Stephen Mari* was at that time Commiſſary General and reſided there. The *Engliſh* Commodore ſummoned him to deliver up the City to the Malecontents, threatening on any Reſiſtance, to lay it in Aſhes. *Mari*'s Refuſal was followed by a Shower of Bombs, which continued all the next Day. Sig. *Mari*, ſeeing the City entirely ruined, and all his Works demoliſhed by above ſeven hundred Bombs, and a prodigious Number of Cannon-Shot, quitted the Place, and diſtributed his Garriſon in *Calvi* and *Ajaccio*, where he expected ſoon to meet with another Attack.

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Rivarola ſhewed all imaginable Concern for the Inhabitants of *Baſtia*; he prevented Pillage and every other Violence, and even ordered an exact Inventory to be taken of every thing which was in the Palace of the Commiſſary General, and in the public Magazines, without ſuffering the leaſt Embezzlement. Some Officers and *Genoeſe* Soldiers had continued in the Town, with whom he was very earneſt to ſerve under him. But they all refuſed, except a *Swiſs* Officer, who had married a *Corſican* young Woman. *Rivarola* did not offer the leaſt ill Uſage to them, but kept them Priſoners, as Securities for his two Sons, who were confined at *Genoa* by Order of the Senate. On the third of *September*, he drew up the Inhabitants of *Baſtia* in the high Street, and after having made them ſwear never to return to their Servitude under the Republic, he ordered the *Corſican* Flag to be hoiſted on the Caſtle.

Two Days after four *Engliſh* Men of War arrived at *Baſtia*, the Commodore and ſome other Officers went on Shore, where, in a Council of War, it was reſolved without Delay to undertake the Sieges of *Calvi* and *Ajaccio*, which the *Engliſh* were to carry on by Sea. *Rivarola* immediate- *Anno* 1746.

ly prepared his Troops for this Undertaking, whilſt the *Engliſh* were no leſs active to perform their Part.

However, *Rivarola* was far from finding in the *Corſicans* thoſe implacable Diſpoſitions he had expected, great Numbers of them perſevering in a quiet Submiſſion to the Republic. Several Diſtricts of *Balagna* immediately refuſed to give any Countenance to the Rebels, and ſeveral *Corſican* Nobles were ſo much attached to the *Genoeſe*, as to make an Offer to the Commiſſary General of raiſing their Vaſſals. *Luke d'Ornano*, formerly one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Chiefs of the Rebels, now raiſed a Regiment of twelve hundred Men for the Service of the *Genoeſe*. The Republic alſo was continually ſending to *Calvi*, *Ajaccio*, and *San Bonifacio*, Proviſions, Arms and Stores, to ſupply the Loſs of the Magazines at *Baſtia*. Sig. *Mari*, who had retired to *Calvi*, put this Place in ſuch a Condition that nothing was to be feared, and ordered Vaults Bomb-Proof to be built, to ſerve as a Retreat for the Inhabitants, in caſe the Houſes were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*.

The Malecontents however, made no inconſiderable Progreſs, taking both *San-Fiorenzo* and *San-Pelegrino*. The Garriſon of the latter conſiſted only of thirty

thirty Men, who had leave granted them to go where they pleaſed, provided they never more ſerved the Republic. The Poſt of *Algaïola* was alſo threatened, and Signior *Mari* had intended to blow up the Fortifications and abandon it; but the Inhabitants of this little Town, by their Proteſtations of a brave Defence, prevailed upon him to alter his Reſolutions. *Algaïola* is a ſmall Town, about twelve Leagues from the Gulf of *San-Fiorenzo*, and three from *Calvi*. It was formerly encloſed by a good Wall, and defended by three Baſtions; but being taken by the Rebels at the Beginning of the Troubles, it had been almoſt entirely deſtroyed. The *Genoeſe* had ſince taken Poſt there in a Baſtion; and the *French* during their Stay in *Corſica*, had repaired its Walls.

During theſe Tranſactions in *Corſica*, the *Genoeſe* were continually on their Guard for the Security of their other Dominions. Moſt of the Troops which had been ſent to *Lombardy*, were returned to Winter Quarters within their Territories. Theſe were not only compleated, but augmented, and afterwards cantoned in the Places which were moſt expoſed to the Incurſions of the *Piedmonteſe*, eſpecially towards *Savona* and *Final*. A Body of the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops deſign-

ed to make an Attempt on *Caſtel-Franco* ſituated among the Eminences of *San Remo*, two thouſand of the Republic's Men haſtened thither, and not only repulſed this Detachment, but proſecuted their Succeſs, pillaging *Pigna*, after driving out the four hundred Men in Garriſon there. The *Piedmonteſe* Troops every where miſcarried in their Attacks on the *Genoeſe* Territories. Whilſt the *Genoeſe* ſo ſtoutly defended their Frontiers againſt the King of *Sardinia*, M. *de Maillebois* protected them on the Side towards *Novi*, with a Body of *French*, againſt any Attempts of the *Auſtrians*.

Matters were far from going ſo well in *Corſica*, which was now in the greateſt Confuſion. For the Iſlanders, who had divided themſelves into two Parties, were often ſkirmiſhing with each other, and both ravaging the Inland Country. The *Genoeſe*, who were beſieged in *Calvi*, *Ajaccio*, and *San Bonifacio*, were in continual Dread of the *Engliſh* Bomb-Ketches, which were repairing at *Leghorn*. The *Engliſh* Ships often came in Sight, but the Violence of contrary Winds baffled all their Skill, ſo that they could not come near enough to aſſiſt in the Sieges, which Diſappointments made *Rivarola*'s Party to fall off. As he had left only a weak Garriſon in *Baſtia*, the Inhabitants of that Town,

Town drove them out, ſeized ſeveral principal Citizens who had countenanced *Rivarola*, and gave Notice to Sig. *Mari* at *Calvi* of their Zeal for the Republic, requeſting a Garriſon to protect them from the Revenge of the Rebels.

The Senate of *Genoa* being acquainted with the good Diſpoſitions and Fears of the Inhabitants of *Baſtia*, and that the Succours they deſired were to protect them from thoſe Dangers, which their Zeal might bring upon them, deliberated ſome time, whether the Circumſtances of the Republic would admit of ſending any Troops to *Corſica*: At laſt, it was carried in Favour of theſe faithful Inhabitants, and the Succours they had requeſted were ſent. Some Detachments alſo were come thither from the Garriſons of *Ajaccio* and *Calvi*, by means whereof they had oppoſed the Rebels, who had a ſecond time beſieged the City. In the Night of the thirteenth of *March*, five different Attacks were made at once upon the Place, and the Rebels every where repulſed. Being reinforced by the new Succours from *Genoa* on the ninth of *April*, they ſallied out with ſo much Ardour, that the Beſiegers being driven from moſt of the Poſts, and deſpairing of maintaining thoſe in their Poſſeſſion, on the following Night retired to the Mountains.

Baſtia being out of Danger, *Rivarola*'s Partizans, who had been ſeized, were ſent away to *Genoa*. They were in all twenty-ſix, among which was the Major *Gentile*, who had already been engaged in the preceding Revolts, and on that Account had been confined ten Years in the Tower of *Genoa*, but had been ſet at Liberty by Virtue of the laſt Amneſty, which, however, only ſerved to accelerate his Ruin; for he was put to Death, with the other Accomplices of the Revolt. On the News of their Execution, their Relations and Friends took Arms, but they were too few to be feared. Several of them left *Baſtia*, and repaired to *Rivarola*, and others for their own Security were obliged to behave quietly.

Since the Rebels had been no longer ſeconded by the *Engliſh* Fleet, they had miſcarried in every thing, and conſequently their Party daily diminiſhed. Their private Partizans were every Day arreſted, among which was *Mariotti*, Biſhop of *Savona*, who was carried to *Genoa*, and confined in the Tower. Their Chiefs had armed a Felucca, and given a Commiſſion to her Commander, who was a *Corſican*, to cruize on the *Genoeſe*. This Felucca was taken by one of the Republic's Gallies, and all her Crew, whether *Corſicans* or *Genoeſe*, were hanged. *Rivarola* was

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in great want of Money, having no other Fund than the Contributions which he raiſed in the Neighbourhood of *San Fiorenzo*, whither he had retreated. He received from time to time warlike Stores from the *Engliſh* Ships, in exchange for Proviſions. Some Supplies were alſo ſent him from *Leghorn*. But three Feluccas, which were bringing him ſome from that Port, were taken by the *Genoeſe*. They were *Neopolitans*, and acted directly contrary to the expreſs Orders of the King of the *Two Sicilies*, againſt having any Commerce with the Rebels, and accordingly this Prince did not intereſt himſelf in their Releaſement.

Rivarola, at his landing in *Corſica*, had diſperſed ſeveral Papers in the Name of the King of *Sardinia* and the Queen of *Hungary*, tending to excite the Iſlanders to a Revolt, by Aſſurances of effectual Succours from theſe two Powers. The pretended Grievances of the *Corſicans* were exaggerated in them, with a Shew of the moſt cordial Compaſſion, and Deteſtation of their Oppreſſors. They alſo contained many bitter Invectives againſt the Republic's Conduct in throwing itſelf into the Arms of *France* and *Spain*.

The State of *Genoa* publiſhed a counter Declaration, ſetting forth, that the Tendency of thoſe Papers was ſo ſcandalous,

dalous, and the Expreſſions ſo virulent and ſcurrilous, that they were very unbecoming the two reſpectable Powers, under whoſe Names they had been publiſhed; that the diſperſing them, was a groſs Violation of that Decency and Truth, to which even Enemies were entitled; that they were calculated only to inflame turbulent Paſſions, and draw Subjects from their due Allegiance, a Proceeding of ſuch a dangerous Nature, that no Sovereign could be ſuſpected of countenancing it.

Afterwards entering into a Detail of the ſeveral Reproaches contained in theſe Papers, the Republic proved, that at the beginning of the War in *Italy*, it had obſerved the moſt impartial Neutrality, till the Diſmemberment of its Dominions concerted in the laſt Treaty of *Worms*, had, contrary to its Inclinations, obliged it to act otherwiſe. Laſtly, it repreſented that the *Corſicans* Complaints were all ill grounded, the Republic having not only performed the Contracts and Promiſes made to them, but had added ſeveral advantageous Particulars to the Stipulations guaranteed by the late Emperor *Charles* VI. and the King of *France*. Beſides that, the Republic acknowledged no competent Judge between it and its Subjects.

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The King of *France* alſo at the ſame time, in Oppoſition to theſe Papers, publiſhed a Manifeſto, which could not fail making a ſtrong Impreſſion on the *Corſicans*. He ſhewed therein, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, by fomenting a Revolt among theſe Iſlanders, acted contrary to the Law of Nations; that in the Queen of *Hungary*, it was no other than an Inſult on the Memory of the late Emperor her Father, who had guaranteed the Iſland of *Corſica* to the Republic of *Genoa*. He obſerved, that he had never treated as Enemies the Powers which had aſſiſted the Queen of *Hungary*; whereas this Princeſs, and the King of *Sardinia*, committed the moſt illegal Hoſtilities againſt the *Genoeſe*, only for being his Allies. He added, that upon theſe Motives he was determined to give the faithful *Corſicans* powerful Tokens of his Protection; to maintain by all lawful means the Authority of the Republic of *Genoa* on the Iſland of *Corſica*, and to reduce to their due Allegiance thoſe, who, miſled by the Courts of *Turin* and *Vienna*, had dared to engage in any Commotions. This Manifeſto, which was carefully diſperſed, produced all the Effects for which it was deſigned, confirming the faithful *Corſicans* in their Stedfaſtneſs to the Republic, and intimidating

midating others from continuing in a Party, againſt which ſuch a formidable Oppoſition was preparing.

But ſoon after, the Hopes of the rebellious *Corſicans* were revived by the unexpected Misfortunes of the *Genoeſe*. The firſt Succeſſes of the combined Army of *France* and *Spain* ſeemed to have ſecured *Genoa* from all Apprehenſions of the Efforts of the King of *Sardinia* and the Queen of *Hungary*. But theſe Succeſſes were interrupted by a ſudden Reverſe of Fortune, the Cauſes and Particulars whereof are foreign to our Subject. The Conqueſts of the Republic's Allies in *Italy* were wreſted from them with the ſame Rapidity they had been gained. The Marſhal *de Maillebois*, who covered the State of *Genoa* towards *Novi*, received Orders on the ſixth of *June*, to join the Army under Don *Philip*, who had formed a Deſign of attacking the *Auſtrian* Army. Accordingly, theſe combined Forces marched towards the Enemy, incamped at *San-Lazaro*, but were beaten and forced to retire under *Placentia*.

The Departure of M. *de Maillebois* laid open the Dominions of the Republic to the King of *Sardinia*, who immediately marched to *Novi*, with five thouſand Men. *Novi* being a defenceleſs Place,

Place, the chief Inhabitants, upon Notice that the *French* were breaking up their Camp, and expecting ſhortly to have the Enemy among them, had removed with their moſt valuable Effects. But this was recompenſed by heavy Contributions, the City being taxed at two hundred thouſand *Piedmonteſe* Livres, and the neighbouring Seats at a like Sum. The Payment was levied with the utmoſt Rigour, and the Furniture of all the Seats, whoſe Owners were abſent, publickly ſold.

Whilſt the King of *Sardinia* was acting on this Side, the Marquis *Philip Carretto*, with a Detachment of the *Piedmonteſe* Army, had Orders to make himſelf Maſter of *Caſtel Vecchio*, and of the Country of *Zuccarello*. In purſuance of theſe Orders, he marched on the 25th of *July*, towards *Ciſano*, which he ſurprized and plundered. The next Day a Party of his Troops was ſent to *Caſtel Vecchio*, whilſt he himſelf marched towards *Zuccarello*, which he furiouſly attacked in three ſeveral Places at once. M. *Saoli*, who commanded at *Albenga*, immediately diſpatched M. *Aſtengo* to the Relief of theſe two Poſts, with ſome Piquets, and all the Militia which could be got together.

The Town of *Zuccarello* was carried with little Reſiſtance, and the Garriſon of

of the Caſtle being allowed to march out with military Honours, had as eaſily ſurrendered. The Marquis *Carretto* had taken Poſſeſſion of it with Part of his Detachment. The Remainder, being only *Piedmonteſe* Militia, had diſperſed themſelves for Plunder. M. *Aſtengo*, on his Arrival, obſerving the Enemy in this Diſorder, tho' his Corps was inferior to that of the Marquis *Carretto*, concerted to improve their Surprize and Confuſion at his Arrival, which was not in the leaſt expected, and formed a bold Project not only to recover *Zuccarello*, but alſo to make Priſoners of thoſe who were in Poſſeſſion of it.

The Militia were no ſooner attacked than diſperſed. Then M. *Aſtengo*, having poſſeſſed himſelf of all the Eminences near the Caſtle, ſummoned the Marquis *Carretto* to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The Marquis, not being provided for a Siege, determined to fight his Way through the Enemy. But the vigorous Oppoſition he at firſt met with, convinced him of the Impracticability of that Reſource, ſo that he was obliged to ſurrender himſelf Priſoner with twenty Officers and near four hundred Soldiers. Such was the Iſſue of the *Piedmonteſe* Attempt upon *Zuccarello*, which did infinite Honour to M. *Aſtengo*. The Enemy had no better Succeſs at *Caſtel*

tel Vecchio, which ſtood in no need of Aſſiſtance; for M. *Franchi*, the Governor, by a Series of vigorous Sallies, forced them to abandon their Enterprize.

Though theſe Succeſſes were in themſelves glorious, yet they were ſo inconſiderable, that they did not leſſen the Dangers, and conſequently not the Apprehenſions of the *Genoeſe*. The united Armies of *France* and *Spain* appeared again between the Caſtle of *Serravalle* and *Gavi*, in order to cover the State of *Genoa*. But the Junction of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Army with that of the King of *Sardinia*, rendered this Scheme impracticable; for Don *Philip*, being inferior in Number, was obliged to retreat. A Council of War was held at *Genoa* on the 24th of *Auguſt*, at which were preſent the Duke of *Modena*, the Marſhal *Maillebois*, the Marquis *de la Mina*, and the Count *de Cecil*, Commander in Chief of the *Genoeſe* Troops, ſince the Promotion of M. *Brignole* to the Dogeſhip, where it was reſolved, that the beſt Meaſures to be taken by the allied Army, was to return towards the Frontiers of *Provence*. By this Reſolution, which was immediately executed, the *Genoeſe* were abandoned to the Diſcretion of the Queen of *Hungary*; but they were not in a direct War with her,

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all their Engagements with her Enemies being only to furniſh a Body of Auxiliaries. The Retreat of the Armies of *France* and *Spain* ſeemed to remove the Theatre of the War out of the Dominions of *Genoa*, but in reality only involved it in the meſt dreadful Calamities.

On the twentieth of *Auguſt*, the *Auſtrians* took *Serravalle*, and the next Day the Caſtle ſurrendered. *Gavi* was ſhortly after taken, and during the Siege of the Citadel, the Marquis *de Botta*, Commander of the *Auſtrian* Army, having forced ſeveral Defiles in his March towards *Genoa*, carried the important Paſs of the *Bocchetta* on the firſt of *September*. Beſides ſevere Contributions, his irregular Troops ſet Fire to Houſes, plundered Villages, and left, where ever they came, ſhocking Veſtiges of their Cruelty. The Country People flocking to *Genoa* with their beſt Effects, increaſed the Confuſion of that City, whoſe Inhabitants already imagined the Enemy at their Gates.

The Republic, deſtitute of any other Reſource than the diſagreeable one of Submiſſion, choſe to prevent any farther Hoſtilities at any Rate, and deputed four Senators to the Marquis *de Botta*, then encamped at *Lagnaſco*. They delivered the Subſtance of their Commiſſion in Terms full of Humility and Reſpect,

to

to which he returned a very obliging Anſwer, and next Day a proviſional Capitulation was agreed on, of which the principal Articles were;

I. That the Gates of the City of *Genoa* ſhould be delivered up to the Troops of the Queen of *Hungary*; that the Garriſon ſhould be Priſoners of War; that all the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Neopolitans* in the City or Suburbs, ſhould be given up to the *Auſtrians*, and all the Effects belonging to them; together with all the Artillery and warlike Stores of the City, and whatever belonged to the Maintainance of the Troops of the Republic.

II. That the Ships of States in Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, ſhould have full Liberty of Ingreſs and Regreſs in the Port of *Genoa*; that no Subjects or Soldiers of the Republic ſhould, during the War, ſerve againſt the Queen or her Allies; that an Order ſhould be ſent to the Citadel of *Gavi*, which was ſtill beſieged, to ſurrender, and the Garriſon to be Priſoners of War; that all the Priſoners belonging to the Queen or her Allies, ſhould immediately be ſet at Liberty; that during the preſent War,

War, all the Diſtricts and Places dependant on the Republic, ſhould allow a free Paſſage to the Queen's Troops on all Occaſions.

III. That the *Genoeſe* ſhould immediately pay fifty thouſand Genouines, to be diſtributed as a Gratuity among the *Auſtrian* Troops, excluſive of the Contributions to be agreed on; that the Doge and ſix Senators ſhould, within a Month, ſet out for *Vienna*, to implore the Queen's Clemency; and laſtly, that four Senators ſhould repair to *Milan* as Hoſtages, and there remain till the Court of *Vienna* ſhould conſent to their Return. Upon theſe Conditions, the Marquis *de Botta* was to ceaſe all Hoſtilities, his Troops were to pay ready Money for every Thing, and obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline.

Purſuant to this Convention, General *Nadaſti* preſented himſelf, on the ſeventh of *September*, before *Genoa*, with the Van of the *Auſtrian* Army, and the Gates of the *Lanthorn* and *St. Thomas* were delivered up to him. The Citadel of *Gavi* conformed to the Senate's Order, and all the other Articles of the Capitulation, though ſo very ſevere, were executed with the ſame Readineſs and Punctuality. The

Genoeſe had reaſon to expect, that ſo ready a Submiſſion to the Demands of her Generals would procure them a favourable Treatment from the Queen of *Hungary*; but it was too evident, that their abſolute Ruin was reſolved on. The *Auſtrians* began by exacting of them a Contribution of twenty-four Millions of Livres, one third of which was to be immediately paid, and the Remainder before the end of the Month; no Repreſentations were regarded, the firſt third was to be paid down without Delay, and the other two without Failure at the Time appointed; nor was this all, the *Genoeſe* were required to clothe thirty thouſand of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops, and deliver up the Jewels, on which, ſome Years before, that Princeſs had borrowed ſeveral very conſiderable Sums.

In the mean time, the whole State of *Genoa* was overrun with Enemies, from *Novi* to *Genoa* and *Spezza*, and ſo far were they from obſerving a ſtrict Diſcipline, according to the Marquis *de Botta*'s Engagements, that nothing but Oppreſſions, Violences and Cruelties were heard of, which were connived at by the Officers. The Weſtern Side of the State was in little better Situation, the *Piedmonteſe* Troops having broke into it. The King of *Sardinia* on the ninth of *September*

tember entered *Savona*, the Garriſon whereof retired into the Caſtle, which he immediately cauſed to be blockaded. *Final*, and its Forts capitulated on the ſixteenth, their ſeveral Garriſons being made Priſoners of War. The Armies of *France* and *Spain* ſtill continued to retreat, evacuating, one after another, all the Places they had garriſoned. However, they left about three hundred Men in the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*, and prepared to repaſs the *Var*. Thus the King of *Sardinia*, without firing a Shot, recovered the County of *Nice*, and became Maſter of all the Weſtern Coaſt of *Genoa*, except the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*, and the Caſtle of *Savona*, both which he concluded would ſoon fall into his Hands. Conſidering this Country as his Conqueſt, he removed all the Magiſtrates appointed by the Republic, and ſubſtituted *Piedmonteſe* in their Places.

The *Genoeſe*, in this Extremity of Diſtreſs, made Application to the Courts which were in Friendſhip with that of *Vienna*. They repreſented their Calamities, and juſtified their Conduct. But the good Impreſſions which they made, was of little Advantage to them. M. *de Villa Vecchia*, their Reſident at the *Hague*, preſented, on the twenty-ſeventh of *September*, a very pathetic Memorial

to

to the States-General, ſetting forth, that the Diſtreſs of the Republic of *Genoa* was not the Conſequence of any ambitious Schemes; and as the Maxims of the *Genoeſe* were ſimilar to thoſe of the States-General, they were the more intitled to their Protection; that a Neglect of their Sufferings would encourage the moſt barbarous Violences on any Succeſs in War; that the Balance of *Europe* required the Preſervation of the State of *Genoa*; that the Maritime Powers, eſpecially *Holland*, were concerned in maintaining the Liberty and Privileges of this ancient Staple and Protectoreſs of the *Mediterranean* Commerce. He concluded with ſupplicating the States-General, to employ their good Offices for a Mitigation of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Demands. However, no happy Conſequence followed their Interceſſion, in behalf of the *Genoeſe*, at the Court of *Vienna*

Their ſubmiſſive Sollicitations at the Court of *London*, were equally fruitleſs. They repreſented, that the imminent Danger which then threatened their Liberty, without the leaſt regard to the moſt equitable Offers, had been the only Motive which could have forced them to have furniſhed a Body of Troops to the Queen of *Hungary*'s Enemies; that the Example of ſeveral other States warranted their

Opinion, that ſuch a Step was not incompatible with a Neutrality; that their Diſtreſs ſo much the more demanded Compaſſion and Relief, as it was undeſerved. It could not be expected that theſe Arguments would have much Weight with the *Engliſh*, who had themſelves annoyed the *Genoeſe*, and their Ships had for ſome time inveſted the Iſland of *Corſica*, only with a View of promoting the Operations of the King of *Sardinia*'s Army in the Weſtern Parts of the Republic of *Genoa*. The Inſtances of the *Genoeſe* with ſome other Powers were not more effectual, they were every-where pitied, Interceſſions were made in their behalf, but the Queen of *Hungary* remained inflexible.

The ſecond third of the Contributions of twenty-four Millions was to be paid without Delay. The Funds of the Bank of *St. George* had been employed in this Exigency, the public Reſources were exhauſted, and the very Plate of the Churches had been coined; yet the Marquis *de Botta* inſiſted on the immediate Diſcharge of the Remainder; though they pleaded the moſt real Inability; the only Mitigation which could be obtained was that the Receipts for the Sums borrowed of the *Genoeſe* by this Princeſs ſhould be allowed in the Account; but it was

abſo

absolutely refused to admit of any Funds they had lodged in *Germany* to be Part of the Payment; though it was plain, that the *Genoese* were really unable to comply any farther, the Marquis *de Botta* threatened them with military Execution, and as it appeared inevitable, the principal Inhabitants removed their best Effects into the religious Houses.

The Inhabitants of the Country were little to be envied by those of the Capital; for the Contributions levied by the Officers upon them were augmented by the Licentiousness of the Soldiers. The *Austrian* Generals complained to the Senate, that if any of their Soldiers happened to straggle, it cost them their Lives, and required the Peasants might be disarmed. Whether this was really the Case, or whether these Complaints were only fictious, the Senate being willing to shew their Acquiescence in every thing, Commissaries were sent to disarm the Peasants; but either their Authority did not meet with sufficient Respect, or, which is most probable, they did not properly exert it, the disarming did not take Place. All these Submissions from the Senate could not prevail upon the Queen of *Hungary* to mitigate her Treatment of the *Genoese*. The Marquis *de Botta* declared, that his Troops were to winter in the

Genoeſe Territories, and that Subſiſtance muſt be provided for them. Wood being grown extremely ſcarce, it was greatly apprehended that the *Auſtrians* would not ſpare their Olive-yards, if they ſhould want it. This the *Genoeſe* dreaded as much as any thing. The Queen now made them ſome flattering Propoſals, but which were very far from abating their Uneaſineſs.

She offered to guaranty their State, on Condition of their making an offenſive and defenſive Alliance. The Government anſwered in the moſt humble manner, that ſuch a Step would not fail to bring upon them the ſame Calamity they had ſo lately experienced; that they had every thing to fear from the Reſentment of *France*, on Account of its Neighbourhood; that their Commerce with *Spain* was their only remaining Advantage, which they muſt immediately forfeit on their Compliance with theſe Propoſals; and they flattered themſelves that the Court of *Vienna* would not be offended at their Refuſal, as it flowed from ſuch powerful Motives.

Though this Anſwer was both true and prudent, it ſo irritated the Queen of *Hungary*, that Orders were ſent to the Marquis *de Botta* to levy the Remainder of the Contributions with the utmoſt Ri-

gour

gour; but no more could be raiſed than two hundred thouſand Genouines, in Part. Several Powers again interceeded for this oppreſſed People, but without Effect. The Pope granted the *Genoeſe* a Jubilee of fifteen Days, to implore the Aſſiſtance of Heaven.

The *French* had again croſſed the *Var* on the eighteenth of *October*, towards which the *Piedmonteſe* Army, with a Body of *Auſtrians*, was advanced; the Marquis *de Botta* was ordered to ſend thither thirty Battalions to execute the Project of an Invaſion into *Provence*, of which the Court of *Vienna* had formed mighty Hopes, but the Succeſs was not at all proportionable. Before the Execution of this Project, the *Piedmonteſe* had obliged the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia* to capitulate. M. *Dieffenthaller*, Commander of the third Battalion of the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Vigier*, had been left in this Caſtle with no more than three hundred Soldiers, yet he did not ſurrender it till after the moſt glorious Defence. Eight Days before the Capitulation, the Inſide of the Caſtle was ſo demoliſhed by Bombs, that it did not afford Shelter for a ſingle Man. After his own Bullets were ſpent, he ſet his Men to work, who dug out of the Ruins above ſix hundred of thoſe of the Enemy. Some Days after, the Beſiegers

mined to carry it by Storm, but were repulſed with the Loſs of near five hundred Men. At laſt an hundred and eighteen of his little Garriſon being either killed or diſabled, the Breach conſiderably enlarged, and himſelf ſick, that ſuch a gallant Reſiſtance might not be ſtained with a deſperate Obſtinacy, he ordered the white Flag to be hung out the twenty-third of *October* at eight o'Clock at Night; he and the reſt of his Men who had ſo well ſeconded him were made Priſoners of War.

The Citadel of *Savona* was for imitating ſo glorious an Example. It had been blocked up by the *Piedmonteſe* ever ſince the ninth of *September*, yet ſeveral Supplies of Proviſions and ſome Troops had been conveyed into it. After the Convention of the *Genoeſe* with the Marquis *de Botta*, by which the Republic had ſurrendered itſelf to the Diſcretion of the Queen of *Hungary*, the *Auſtrians*, who had ſome Detachments among the Troops which blockaded the Citadel of *Savona*, required the Senate to ſend an Order to the Governor to ſurrender. But this Order was not obeyed; the Marquis *Auguſtine Adorno*, who received it, anſwered, that he had always accounted it an Honour to receive the Orders of the Republic, whilſt its Liberty ſubſiſted; but as he

he now looked upon it as extinct, no regard was to be expected from him to Orders dictated by the Oppreſſors of his Country. Then calling together his Garriſon, he declared, that he, for his Part, was determined to be buried in the Ruins of the Place; and thoſe, who would not endure the ſame Extremity, were at Liberty to march out. Overjoyed to ſee that his generous Ardour ran through the whole Garriſon, he publickly read to them his Will, by which he proportionably appointed the Widows, and Children of the Officers, and Soldiers of this brave Garriſon, Heirs of his whole Eſtate, which was very conſiderable. He immediately diſtributed what Money and Effects he had among the Soldiers, and then gave his whole Attention to the Defence of a Place, for which he had in ſome meaſure devoted himſelf. The Marquis *Adorno* is of the illuſtrious Family of that Name, which has produced thoſe great Men ſo often mentioned.

The King of *Sardinia*, who was determined to make himſelf Maſter of the Citadel of *Savona*, finding that a Blockade was not likely to anſwer his Intentions, prepared to beſiege it in Form, and ordered a terrible Artillery againſt it. Accordingly, in the Beginning of *December*,

he began to batter it with fifty Pieces of Cannon, and twenty-four Mortars. But at the ſame time, *Genoa* was the Scene of much more important Tranſactions.

The Queen of *Hungary*'s Inflexibility had exaſperated the *Genoeſe* to that Degree, that the Marquis *de Botta* became apprehenſive of ſome Diſturbances. It has been obſerved, that the Peaſants refuſed to be diſarmed; the incenſed People openly clamoured, and that Fermentation, which generally follows from violent Extremes, was univerſal. The leaſt Incident was now capable of raiſing an Inſurrection, which would not be quelled without great Difficulty, as the major Part of the *German* Troops were marched towards the *Var*. In this Criſis the Marquis *de Botta* took freſh Precautions; he ſeized upon the Fort of *St. Benigna*, which ſtands on an Eminence near the Lanthorn Fort, and placed a ſtrong Garriſon in it; he increaſed the Corps de Garde at the City Gates, obliged the Government to deliver to him their chief Officers, and made them take an Oath never to act directly or indirectly againſt the Queen of *Hungary*. Lenity would at this time have been more advantageous than all theſe Precautions, which, together with the rigorous Orders of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Harſhneſs with which

which they were executed, only inflamed the Diſcontent.

The Senate had long entertained Hopes, that at laſt ſome regard would have been paid to their exhauſted Circumſtances, and their ready Submiſſion. But on the thirtieth of *November*, the Count *de Choteck*, Commiſſary General of the *Auſtrian* Troops, communicated to the Commiſſaries of the Republic a new Reſcript from the Queen of *Hungary*, which inſtead of containing any Abatement, was full of freſh Demands. She refuſed to make any Deduction for the Wood and Forage ſupplied to her Troops during their Stay in the *Genoeſe* Territories; ſhe inſiſted on the immediate Payment of four hundred thouſand Livres as an Equivalent for the Magazines ſhe had conſented ſhould be reſtored to the Republic; and required the Payment of Part of the Arrears of the Contributions in two Days, and the Remainder within a Month.

The Count *de Choteck* allowed the *Genoeſe* only twenty-four Hours to deliberate on this Reſcript, requiring Securities for the Performance of their Engagements, declaring, that her *Hungarian* Majeſty expected a ready and punctual Compliance with every Article in her Reſcript, or the Marquis *de Botta* had Orders to compel them to it. But Menaces only irritate,

when no farther Calamities are to be feared, and thoſe of the *Genoeſe* were at their height. The People eſpecially, having nothing more to loſe, were under no Reſtraint. A Report ſpread, that a Body of *Auſtrians* were preparing to march into *Genoa* to live at Diſcretion. This occaſioned ſeveral open Inſtigations to a Revolt, as nothing further was to be feared. Is any thing riſked in endeavouring to ſhake off ſuch a cruel Yoke? Can any thing worſe be apprehended? Shall we ſuffer ourſelves to be cruſhed without making one Effort? Such Expreſſions from People of Character and Intereſt, animated the People ſo, that only a Pretence or Opportunity was wanting for a general Revolt, and this was brought about by an Accident in the Beginning of *December*.

On the firſt of this Month, the Marquis *de Botta* had required of the Senate to furniſh forty Pieces of battering Cannon, for the uſe of the *Auſtrian* Troops under the Command of Count *Brown*, which were deſigned for the Expedition into *Provence*. The Queen of *Hungary*'s Demands were ſo many poſitive Orders, to which the leaſt Oppoſition was dangerous. Beſides, all the Artillery of *Genoa* were to be delivered up to this Princeſs by the Capitulation. The Senate there-

therefore readily delivered up to the Marquis *de Botta* the Artillery demanded, who immediately ordered twelve of the largeſt Cannon of the City, with ſome Mortars to be removed. On the fifth of *December* the Carriage of a Mortar broke down in a narrow Street. This trifling Accident drew together a great many People. A *German* Officer perceiving a *Genoeſe* either hindering the Work, or not ſo diligent as he ſhould have been, ſtruck him with his Cane. The *Genoeſe* cloſed with the Officer, and cut him with his Knife. The Populace, who were got together, were immediately in a Flame, and pelted the *Germans* who were drawing the Mortar with Stones ſo ſeverely, that ſeven of them were dangerouſly wounded, and the others obliged to fly.

The Diſpoſitions occaſioned by the Tyranny of the *Germans*, ſoon cauſed the Diſturbance to become general. The People ran to the Senate demanding Arms. But the Senate, cautious of countenancing theſe firſt Impulſes, which might ſoon ſubſide, or be but faintly ſeconded, not only denied to furniſh them with Arms, but endeavoured to appeaſe a Tumult which might be attended with the moſt dreadful Conſequences to the State; but the enraged People were not to be ap-

peaſed; they broke open the Shops of the Armourers, with the Gates of the Arſenal and Powder Magazines, and running about from Street to Street, killed all the *Germans* who came in their way. The Maſſacre laſted all the Night, and the next Day, the Inhabitants, who had univerſally taken Arms, made Preparation to drive the *Germans* from their Poſts.

It was now no longer the Sedition of a Mob, but a Sedition which Perſons of all Ranks, ſeemed determined to carry on with the utmoſt Animoſity. The *Genoeſe* had raiſed a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon againſt the Gate of *St. Thomas*. They alſo attacked a Poſt near it, in which were four Companies of Grenadiers, who repulſed them. Yet the next Day they renewed the Attack, but with the ſame ill Succeſs, the Marquis *de Botta* having reinforced this important Poſt with four Battalions; however, they had raiſed ſeveral Batteries which extremely annoyed the *Auſtrians*, beſides throwing up ſtrong Entrenchments at the Ends of the Streets; ſo that the Marquis *de Botta* found that his Poſts would not be long tenable againſt a People who were all ſo ardently bent on expelling the *Germans*. His only Hope was, that this Ardour might by Degrees abate, and in order

order to facilitate it he propoſed a Suſpenſion of Arms for three Days.

The *Genoeſe* would Conſent only to one of three Hours. Nor did they behave like an impetuous Mob, hurried on by Rage and Caprice, their Schemes of Defence, and all their Operations being well diſpoſed, and their Attacks regularly conducted; for they had put themſelves under experienced Commanders, whom they punctually obeyed. They would not conſent to ſacrifice the Hopes of ſuch a proſperous Beginning, by an Inaction of any Continuance. However, the Suſpenſion of Arms was prolonged all that Day by the Mediation of Prince *Doria*, and ſome other Senators. An Overture was made for an Accommodation, to which the *Genoeſe* were not averſe; but they previouſly inſiſted, that the Gate of *St. Thomas* and *St. Benigna*'s Fort ſhould be put into their Hands, beſides Hoſtages againſt the Queen of *Hungary*'s Revenge. Theſe Propoſals not being agreed to, Hoſtilities were renewed the next Day with more Fury than before.

The Senate had uſed all poſſible Endeavours to conclude an Agreement, being apprehenſive how terrible the Conſequences would be, ſhould the People fail in their Deſign, as the Succeſs was not yet determined, that at leaſt their Conduct

duct might afford a Juſtification of their Proceedings to the Court of *Vienna*. But theſe Precautions little ſuited a People who had been long provoked, and were now animated with ſuch a proſperous Beginning; they conſtrued the Senate's Apprehenſions and Moderation, only as a Concern for Perſonal Intereſt, and ſome of the moſt furious among the People fell to plundering the Houſes of ſuch Senators as had been moſt active in the Negociation; ſo that they were obliged to hang up ſome of theſe Mutineers to ſuppreſs a Tumult, which was deſtructive of the Views of thoſe very Perſons who had raiſed it.

The *Genoeſe* ſucceeded in their new Attacks, and the *Germans* were driven from *St. Thomas*'s Gate, the Forts of the *Lanthern* and *St. Benigna*, and out of the Suburbs of *St. Peter d'Arena*, with the Loſs of above two thouſand Men. They took the Road of the *Bocchetta*, but were met by twelve thouſand Peaſants, who being informed of what was doing in *Genoa* had of themſelves taken Arms; ſo that the Marquis *de Botta* ſaw, that there was no other Method than that of forcing a Paſſage Sword in Hand, in which he ſucceeded, and gained the Defiles of the *Bocchetta*, where he hoped to be able to maintain his Ground; but the very

very next Day he was drove from thence by the Inhabitants of *Genoa*, who had purſued him, in Conjunction with the Peaſants of the Vallies; ſo that he was obliged to retire haſtily towards *Gavi*, leaving his Artillery and Baggage. He took Poſt at *Gavi*, *Novi*, and *Voltaggio*, his advanced Guard being towards *Fiaſtone*, and ſent Orders to all the *Auſtrian* Troops in the *Milaneſe*, and the Duchies of *Mantua* and *Modena* to join him without Delay.

Thoſe who had been cantoned along the Eaſtern Side of the State of *Genoa* had fled to *Lucca*. The Loſs of the *Germans*, in their ſeveral Retreats, is computed at eight thouſand Men. The Peaſants of the of the Valley of *Polſevera* alone took above two thouſand Priſoners, whereas the Loſs of the *Genoeſe* was no way proportionable. Not thinking it adviſeable to continue their Purſuit of the *Germans*, they only ſecured thoſe Paſſages by which the Enemy might have returned to *Genoa*. Tranquility was ſoon reſtored in the City, and on the ſixteenth the Shops began to be opened.

That very Day a Body of Peaſants endeavoured to relieve the Citadel of *Savona*. The *Piedmonteſe* being Maſters of the greateſt Part of the Weſtern Coaſt of *Genoa*, after blockading this Citadel three Months, had during the laſt Fortnight vigo-

vigorouſly beſieged it. The *Genoeſe* Peaſants being repulſed in their firſt Attempt, two other larger Bodies advanced with a Reſolution to attack the Beſiegers; but the Fire of the *Engliſh* Men of War, which covered the Siege, ſoon drove theſe Detachments back. The Marquis *Adorno* ſeeing himſelf deprived of any Relief, the Army of the Beſiegers daily receiving freſh Supplies, his Garriſon reduced above two thirds, and the Works almoſt entirely demoliſhed, after having ſuſtained ſeveral Attacks, above thirty thouſand Cannon Shot, and nine thouſand Bombs, to ſave the valuable Lives of thoſe brave Men which were ſtill left, capitulated on the eighteenth, upon very honourable Circumſtances, but he and his Garriſon were made Priſoners of War.

The *Genoeſe*, though they had drove their Oppreſſors beyond the Mountains, expected they would ſoon make freſh Attempts, and therefore took the beſt Precautions. None of the Nobles had yet joined the People, who ſtill continued under Arms. Their Chiefs were of the ancient Plebeian Families, the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their Patriotiſm. Tho' they regulated all military Opperations, they ſhewed the greateſt Deference to the Doge and the Senate, who alſo were very obſervant to behave reſpectfully towards

wards the Court of *Vienna*, which, however did not give the Queen of *Hungary* any better Opinion of their good Diſpoſitions. It was ſignified to the Marquis *Spinola*, the Republic's Miniſter at *Vienna*, that the Senate, in order to clear itſelf from the Charge of having countenanced or promoted the People's Revolt, muſt immediately releaſe the *German* Priſoners, reſtore the Artillery, Stores and Baggage taken from the *Auſtrian* Troops, complete the Payment of the Contributions, re-imburſe the Military Cheſt, which had been plundered by the People, and give Security for ſuch Effects as were irrecoverable. The Damages complained of were no leſs than twelve Millions of *German* Florins; beſides theſe Demands; the Senate was alſo to make ſtrict Enquiry after the Leaders of the Revolt. The Marquis *Spinola* repreſented, that the Senate was not in a Condition to comply with ſuch Propoſals: Upon which, the Queen ordered him to quit *Vienna* in twenty-four Hours, and her Dominions in ſix Days.

The Senate now ſeeing that all its Moderation had no good Effect, reſolutely joined the People. The Powers in Alliance with the *Genoeſe*, exhorted them to perſevere in the glorious Work of their De- *Anno* 1747.

Deliverance, aſſuring them of their utmoſt Aſſiſtance, either by powerful Diverſions, or actual Succours; ſo that the Revolution gathered Strength every Day. *Botta*, in the mean time, was collecting all the Forces he could; Count *Brown*, who commanded the Invaſion in *Provence*, ſent him twelve or fourteen Battalions, though he wanted them no leſs than the Marquis *de Botta*. Before the Arrival of this Reinforcement, the *Auſtrians* had attacked the important Paſs of the *Bocchetta*, with ſix thouſand Men on the fourth of *January*, in which they ſuffered greatly; and ſome Days after, their Detachments having penetrated towards *Voltri* and *Biſagno*, haſtily retreated to avoid being intercepted.

Their Attacks on the fifteenth were more ſucceſsful, they made themſelves Maſters of the Eminences of *Buſſala* and *Borgo-fornari*, which the Peaſants abandoned, leaving behind them four Pieces of Cannon and ſome Stores. Another Body of the *Genoeſe* Militia was purſued to *Ponte-Decimo*. The Marquis *de Botta* then formed a Chain from the Valley of *Scrivia* to *Campofredo* oppoſite to the *Bocchetta*. The next Day, he ordered a Body to march towards the Defiles, and perplex the Attention of thoſe who defended them by ſeveral feigned Attacks.

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The Cold being very ſevere, three hundred Men, who were without Tents or Huts, had ſheltered themſelves in a Village, leaving open a Paſs, which they thought entirely unknown to the *Germans*; but the Marquis *de Botta* having Notice of it, poured four thouſand Men through this Defile into the Valley of *Polſevera*.

The Conſternation at *Genoa* was inexpreſſible at the Appearance of the *Germans*, the Alarm-Bells were rung in all the Churches, the Peaſants gained the Eminences, and the Poſts were ſecured in order to obſtruct the Progreſs of the *Auſtrians*, who were obliged to abandon ſeveral Places, which were too much expoſed, and among the reſt *Pietra Lavezara*. I ſhall not give an Account of all the Attempts of the *Auſtrians*, moſt of which were unſucceſsful. Not a Day paſſed in which the *Genoeſe* were not attacked or did not attack their Enemies. In the Beginning of *February*, the *Auſtrians* ſucceſſively attacked *Lagnaſco*, *Croce d'Orera*, and *Vittoria*; but were every where repulſed, and alſo driven from their Poſts near *Voltri*.

This little War was very ſharply carried on between two ſuch exaſperated Parties, and with ſeveral Inſtances of Cruelty on the Part of the *Germans*, which ſo irritated the *Genoeſe*, that they were for mur-

murdering the *Auſtrians* Priſoners; ſo that the Guards of the Priſons were obliged to be doubled, to prevent ſuch dangerous Repriſals.

Theſe barbarous Ravages of the *Germans*, had only ſerved to confirm the *Genoeſe* in their Reſolution of holding out to the laſt Extremity. On the ninth of *January* the Recovery of their Liberty had been celebrated with the greateſt Rejoicings. They had drawn the Mortar which occaſioned the Revolution, through the principal Streets of the City with the moſt pompous Ceremony, and replaced it on the Battery of *Carignan*, from whence it had been removed. Since that time, they had been entirely taken up in providing for their Defence. On the twenty-ſixth of *December*, they had began to form one hundred and twenty Companies of Citizens, ſixty in each Company. A Liſt had been made out of all the Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs able to bear Arms, the Number of which amounted to forty thouſand. Troops were ordered from *Corſica*, Batteries raiſed, and the City put in a compleat Poſture to ſtand a Siege. It was diſcovered by ſome intercepted Letters, that there was a Correſpondence between the Marquis *de Botta*, and ſome of the Inhabitants of *Polſevera*; but by means

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of a conſiderable Sum of Money, moſt of the Traitors were ſeized, and four thouſand Men from the Eaſtern Coaſt were ſent to ſecure this Valley.

Nothing was wanting to compleat all theſe Precautions, but a Harmony betwixt the two Ranks. The Re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient Government, was now ſo much the more neceſſary, as Differences had aroſe between ſome of the chief Plebeians concerning the Plunder, and the People ſtill miſtruſted, that the Nobles were for making a ſeparate Peace with the Court of *Vienna*. The Nobles, on the contrary, were apprehenſive that the People would ſeize on the Sovereignty, and alter the Form of Government in their Favour. Some ill deſigning People made a Handle of the Repairs which the Senate had ordered to be made in the Palace, to ſpread a Report, that the Nobles intended to fortify themſelves therein; and the Prudence of the Senate had great Difficulty to ſuppreſs ſuch a ſenſeleſs Suſpicion. At laſt, all Miſtruſt and Diſcord ſubſided, and the Government was perfectly reſtored on its ancient Footing.

In the Beginning of this Month Count *Schullembourg*, nominated to ſucceed the Marquis *de Botta*, who had been recalled, arrived at *Novi*; but was unable to make any conſiderable Attempt till the Seaſon would

would allow of the return of the Cavalry, which the Marquis *de Botta* had ſent into the *Parmeſan*; the Arrival of Count *Brown*'s Reinforcement was alſo to be waited for. During this Interval, he made freſh Propoſals to the *Genoeſe*, but not more to their Liking than any of the former. His Preliminaries was the Realeaſement of the Priſoners, and the Payment of the Contributions; ſo that the Negociations were ſoon broke off, and both Parties reſumed their military Operations.

The *Auſtrians* retook the Poſt of *Pietra Lavezara*, where they raiſed a Battery, and threw up Intrenchments. One of their Detachments ſurrounded five hundred *Genoeſe* Peaſants on the Night of the ſixteenth of *February*; but the *Genoeſe* fought their way through. The ſame Night another Detachment attacked a Poſt of one hundred and thirty Men, but was repulſed. The following Night all the Irregulars of Count *Schullembourgh*'s Army advanced ſeveral ways in ſeven Columns, but were every where repulſed by the *Genoeſe* Militia; nor did the *Genoeſe* ſtop here, they immediately marched half the City Companies, and forty Companies of the *Biſagna* Militia, who drove the *Germans* from moſt of their Poſts on this Side the *Bacchetta*. Twenty-four

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of theſe Companies penetrated as far as *Campo Marone*, where they cut to Pieces ſix hundred of the Enemy. The Poſt of *Pietra Lavezara* was carried after a ſmart Attack from eight in the Morning till two in the Afttrnoon. In theſe ſeveral Actions above ſeven hundred Priſoners were taken, and it was with great Difficulty, that the *Pandours* and *Croats*, who had committed unheard-of Cruelties in the Valley of *Polſevera*, were protected from the Fury of its Inhabitants.

All People of Penetration ſaw the Siege of *Genoa* was only a mere Chimæra, notwithſtanding the Noiſe which the Court of *Vienna* made about it. The Queen of *Hungary* wanted all her Troops in *Italy*, to protect the Dominions of her Ally the King of *Sardinia*. Count *Brown*, after a ſmall Incurſion into *Provence*, had been obliged to repaſs the *Var*, and had returned into the County of *Nice* on the third of *February*; Marſhal *de Belliſle* followed him cloſe. Such Circumſtances required that Count *Schullembourg* ſhould march with all Expedition to join Count *Brown*. But the Court of *Vienna* thinking the Glory of her Arms concerned to reduce the *Genoeſe*, *Schullembourg* was ordered to apply himſelf to it with all poſſible Vigour.

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This Enterprize, however, became daily more difficult. An Embarkation from *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, landed on the nineteenth of *February*, in different Ports of the Republic, five thouſand four hundred *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops, which in a few Days rendezvouſed at *Genoa*. Only a few Veſſels with about ſix hundred Soldiers on board were intercepted by the *Engliſh* Ships which cruized on the Coaſt. This Reinforcement was received with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy, and were the Forerunners of a no leſs powerful Embarkation; though excluſive of this Succour, *Genoa* abounded in Defenders. All Ranks were become Soldiers; there was an Emulation betwixt the Nobleman, the Merchant, and the Huſbandman, who ſhould be moſt forward to ſerve their Country. Some cowardly Citizens had removed with their Effects to *Piſa* and *Leghorn*. But their Diſregard for their Country did not prove contagious, and their Puſillanimity afterwards was juſtly puniſhed by the Fines to which they were ſentenced by the Government.

Whatſoever Difficulties Count *Schullembourg* might expect in the Execution of his Project, his Orders were poſitive, and required Expedition; beſides, Time was precious. The *Genoeſe* were daily fortifying themſelves in their City, and in

in their Poſts. New Reinforcements were every Day expected from the *French* Ports. Marſhal *de Belleiſle* was alſo preparing to make a Diverſion in their Favour, and therefore it was neceſſary to be before-hand with him. This determined Count *Schullembourg* to begin his Motions on the twenty-ſecond of *March*, but the bad Weather obliged him to ſuſpend his Operations for above a Fortnight. At laſt on the eleventh of *April*, two Hours before Day-break, his Troops moved forward on the *Biſagno* Side. The firſt Column directed their Rout towards *Lagnaſco*, which it endeavoured to force in its March, but failing in the Attempt left in on one Side. The ſecond marched to *Marigallo*, by the way of *St. Cypriano*. The Rout of the third was towards the Diamond Mountain, of which it took Poſſeſſion.

This March laſted forty-two Hours. The *Germans* were obliged to a continual Fight, for the *Genoeſe* diſputed every Inch of Ground, and retreated in good Order from Poſt to Poſt, relieving thoſe Troops, which had ſuffered greatly, with freſh Bodies; on which Account they had quitted the Mountain of two Brothers, oppoſite to that of the Diamond, which was in the Hands of the Enemy. But the *French* and *Spaniſh* Generals convinced

them of its Importance, by taking Poſt there again, and erecting a Battery in order to drive the *Germans* from the Diamond Mountain. Another was raiſed at *Piogia* with the ſame View, and Diſpoſitions were making to attack the chief *Auſtrian* Poſts. In the mean time, two *German* Officers with a Drum advanced on the fifteenth towards the Mountain of the two Brothers, and delivered to the Commanding-Officer a Writing, ſigned by Count *Schullembourg*, directed to the Government of *Genoa*.

In it the *Genoeſe* were admoniſhed to ſubmit to the Queen of *Hungary*, who once more was pleaſed to depart from her juſt Reſentment; but in caſe they rejected her gracious Offers, they were threatened with the utmoſt Severity. It was ſignified to them, that a formidable Artillery was hourly expected, and that upon its Arrival, they muſt expect to be treated without any regard, if they did not prevent their Calamity by a ſpeedy Submiſſion. Four Days after *John Baptiſt Doria*, General of the *Genoeſe* Troops, ſent an Anſwer to the *Auſtrian* Camp; ſhewing, that the Republic, through all its Conduct, had no other View than that of maintaining its Rights and Poſſeſſions; that it never had deviated from the Regard due to the Queen of *Hungary*; that

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the ſubmiſſive Deference lately paid to the Command of that Princeſs, were known to all the World; as were alſo the powerful Motives, which forced it to have Recourſe to Extremities, in order to ſecure itſelf from a Deſtruction, contrary to the Glory and Equity of the Court of *Vienna*; that the *Genoeſe* only aſſumed the natural Right of a lawful Defence, and even this with Regret; that the Queen of *Hungary* was too equitable to reſent ſuch a Conduct; that the Subjects of the Republic were indiſpenſably obliged to devote their Lives and Fortunes to the Freedom of their Country; and that they placed their Confidence in the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, the Arbitor of Nations.

This moderate but reſolute Anſwer, gave Count *Schullembourg* to underſtand, that the *Genoeſe* would never voluntarily ſubmit to a Capitulation, and the Difficulties of forcing them were greater than ever, it being impracticable to bring up his Artillery, which was his chief Dependance. He had ordered new Ways to be opened through the Mountains, but this was a Taſk which required too much time, ſo that there was no way of bringing up the Artillery than by Sea in the *Engliſh* Ships, and then it was neceſſary to be Maſters of the Places near the

Coaſt, whereas, inſtead of making any Progreſs, the *Auſtrians* had loſt ſeveral Poſts, and quitted others. Daily Skirmiſhes happened between the two Parties, in which, though the *Auſtrians* were generally worſted, yet they maintained themſelves in their moſt important Poſts, and blockaded *Genoa*, both towards the *Biſagno* and the *Polſevera*.

About this time the Duke *de Boufflers*, appointed General of the *French* Auxiliaries, arrived at *Genoa*; he was received with the utmoſt Demonſtrations of Joy. In his Speech to the Senate, he aſſured them, in the ſtrongeſt manner, of the King's Protection, and was for immediately making uſe of the Ardour with which his Preſence inſpired the *Genoeſe*. As they had been indefatigable in attacking their Enemies, they had lately driven them from ſeveral Poſts: But theſe Advantages not being deciſive, the Duke *de Boufflers* reſolved on a general Attack, which was appointed to be executed on the ſixth of *May*, but prevented by the Badneſs of the Weather, and poſſibly it might not have ſucceeded; for the Enemy having Notice of it by Signals from two *Carmelite* Friars, were every where upon their Guard. The Treachery, however, was diſcovered, and the two Friars puniſhed.

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As Troops were expected from *France*, nothing of Importance was undertaken till their Arrival. Captain *Barbaroſſa*, an experienced Partizan, made a ſucceſsful Expedition towards *Voltri*; falling upon the *Auſtrians* at *Pegli*, he killed and took ſeveral Priſoners. The *Auſtrians*, who had quitted *Voltri*, returned thither with eight hundred *Piedmonteſe*, which Superiority obliged *Barbaroſſa* to retreat. *Voltri* was pillaged with the moſt ſhocking Scenes of Debauchery and Cruelty. In the mean time, the new Fortifications of *Genoa* were carrying on, and particularly ſome Works at the Bridge of *Cornigliano*, to cover the Suburbs of *St. Peter d' Arena*.

The *Engliſh* Ships endeavoured to moleſt them, but their cannonading was of little Effect. The *Croats* had ſtill worſe Succeſs, being repulſed and purſued to *Coronato*. At laſt, Part of the new Embarkation which was expected, arrived on the fifteenth, conſiſting of one thouſand *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Switzers* in the *Spaniſh* Service. The Remainder, amounting to above three thouſand Men, landed on the twenty-ſixth and thirtieth in ſeveral Ports of the *Genoeſe* Territories, notwithſtanding the Endeavours of the *Engliſh* Fleet to intercept them.

The *Auſtrian* Army had alſo received Reinforcements, which enabled it to act

more vigorouſly than before, On the Night of the twentieth, the *Germans* attacked the Coaſt of *Rivarola*, along the River of *Polſevera*, from the Mountain of the *Two Brothers* to that of *Belvedeira*. All this Coaſt is covered with Houſes, in which the Militia were poſted, and the Convent of our *Lady of Mercy* in the Centre, was garriſoned with an hundred and fifty *Genoeſe* Soldiers. The Militia abandoned the Houſes on all Sides at the Approach of the Enemy, and the Troops in the Convent, to avoid being ſurrounded, retreated to the Mountain of *Belvedeira*. The Enemy being now Maſter of all the *Rivarola* might attack, with Advantage, the Mountain of *Belvedeira*, and that of the *Two Brothers*, the two moſt important Poſts without the Walls of *Genoa*. Therefore the Duke *de Boufflers* immediately marched a thouſand *French*, and three hundred *Spaniards*, in ſeveral Columns, to drive the Enemy from the *Rivarola*. Theſe Troops were followed by a thouſand Peaſants, who were to be ſtationed in the Poſts which the Troops ſhould make themſelves Maſters of, and the Ramparts of the City were lined with the Companies of the Townſmen. M. *de Boufflers* himſelf went to the *Spur* to obſerve the Enemies Motions, and direct the Attacks, moſt of which ſuc-

ceeded. A Body of the Enemy, having paſſed the River *Polſevera* to attack one of the *French* Columns in Flank, M. *de Boufflers* ordered an immediate Sally of ſuch Townſmen and armed Peaſants as could be procured, which Reinforcement proved of ſuch Service to the *French* Troops, that they drove the Enemy out of the Village of *Rivarola*, and all the other Poſts on that Side, except the Convent of our *Lady de la Garde*, in which they maintained themſelves. This was a very ſharp Action, the Fire laſted above four Hours, without the leaſt Intermiſſion.

Though the *Auſtrians* were for ſome time employed in fortifying themſelves in their Poſts, they did not give over their Attack, but were every where repulſed, and even the Caſtle of *Torriglia* was taken from them. But their principal Project was to open a Communication with the Sea towards *Biſagno*, where they had determined to form their Attacks, and where the *Engliſh* Ships were to land their Train of heavy Artillery. M. *de Boufflers* being aware of their Deſign, had ordered a Retrenchment to be thrown up from our *Lady del-Monte* to *Quarto*. Count *Schullembourg*, on the thirteenth of *June*, marched in three Columns to force them. The Reſiſtance was vigorous, for the Duke *de Boufflers*, not

only ſent Reinforcements to the Places where the Streſs of the Attacks lay, but was preſent himſelf, and the Enemy was ſeveral times repulſed. However, they at laſt gained the Mountain of the *Camaldules*, from whence they broke in as far as *St. Martin d'Albaro*. The next Day they made themſelves Maſters of ſome Houſes near the Sea Side, and of the Caſtle of *Sturla*, where the Sea forms a ſmall Harbour, which was very convenient for landing their Artillery. The *Engliſh* Ships took it on board at *Seſtri-di-Ponte*, whether it had been carried from *Savona*, and four Days after they began to land it at *Sturla*.

The *Auſtrians* had ſuffered extremely in this Attempt, the Fire having been very terrible for five Hours ſucceſſively. They loſt above two thouſand Men, moſt of which fell in the Attack of our *Lady del-Monte*, which they were obliged to quit after three ſeveral Attempts. This Poſt was of the greateſt Conſequence to them for carrying on the intended Siege, and accordingly all Meaſures were taken to prevent its falling into their Hands. *Genoa*, however, was inveſted, and all Communication with the Eaſtern Coaſt cut off. M. *de Lanira*, who commanded in the Poſt of *Scoffera*, retreated to *Recco*, and having left a Body at *Nervi*, with

with Orders to draw a Line for the Security of the Coaſt, he went to *Genoa* by Sea with the reſt of his Troops.

The City of *Genoa* began now to be alarmed. It was crouded with a prodigious Number of People from the Country. The Hoſpitals were full of Sick. The Attacks of the Enemy were not ſo much dreaded as the Conſequences of a Blockade, and whilſt the *Genoeſe* were offering up ſolemn Supplications to Heaven, the vigilant *Boufflers* neglected no Meaſures for their Security; he was the whole Night on the Rampart of the *Roman* Gate, and early in the Morning he ordered all the Roads leading from *Genoa* to *St. Martin d'Albaro* to be deſtroyed; he alſo ordered new Works and Batteries to be raiſed, and every Day harraſſed the Enemy to prevent the fortifying their Poſt at *Albaro*, and even diſlodged them from ſome of the Eminences. But what perfectly reſtored the Spirits of the *Genoeſe*, was an Expreſs which arrived on the twenty-ſecond, that the *French* Army was on full March, and would certainly be at *Final* on the twenty-ſixth.

When the neceſſary Magazines had been formed, the Marſhal *de Belleiſle* immediately paſſed the *Var* at the Head of the combined Army of *France* and *Spain*. The *Piedmonteſe* and *Auſtrian* Army having

ing retreated before him out of the County of *Nice*, he formed the Siege of *Ventimiglia*, and whilſt his heavy Artillery was bringing up, through almoſt inſurmountable Obſtacles, he was preparing to open a Paſſage into *Piedmont*. Such an Exigency would not permit of Count *Schullembourg*'s Staying any longer before *Genoa*, the King of *Sardinia* urging him perpetually with Couriers to haſten to his Aſſiſtance with all his Troops.

This unexpected News put the *Auſtrian* Camp into a great Ferment, and their Attacks on the ſucceeding Days were probably calculated only to cover their Project of a Retreat. On the twenty-fifth of *June*, the *Genoeſe* perceived a Multitude of loaded Mules on the Mountain of the *Camuldules*, and the Artillery putting on board the *Engliſh* Ships off *Albaro*. This indeed ſhewed, that the Enemies were on a Retreat, but it was apprehended, that they were only changing their Situation to the *Polſevera* Side, ſo that the *Genoeſe* ſtill kept a ſtrict Guard; and well it was that they did ſo, for on the following Night, the *Auſtrians* made an Atrack on the Poſt of our *Lady del-Monte*, and were with great Difficulty and Bloodſhed repulſed.

All the Vigilance of the *Engliſh* Ships could not prevent Succours daily arriving

ing at *Genoa*. Thirty-two Barks brought Proviſions of all ſorts from *Porto Fino*, and at the ſame time, ſix hundred Men landed from *France*, who confirmed the Account of Marſhal *Belleiſle's* March. The clearer Views the *Genoeſe* had of a ſpeedy Deliverance, the more it increaſed their Ardour and Precaution; all the Shops were ſhut up, Tradeſmen, Artificers, and Domeſtics, did Duty in the Trenches; ſix hundred Eccleſiaſtics, and eight hundred Monks, who had taken Arms, formed a Body of Reſerve, ready to act where it ſhould be neceſſary. A Pontoon had been fitted out with two Mortars and two large Cannon on board it, and being towed out of the Harbour by Gallies, came ſo near one of the Batteries of the Beſiegers, as utterly to deſtroy it. Count *Schullembourg*, however, ſtill remained before *Genoa*, but ſeemed to ſuſpend all Operations; at laſt, on the Evening of the ſecond of *July* he received poſitive Order to raiſe the Siege, and immediately the Tents were ſtruck.

The Joy in *Genoa* at this Retreat was greatly leſſened by the Death of the Duke *de Boufflers*, whom the *Genoeſe* looked upon as their Deliverer. He died that very Morning at half an Hour after Eight o'Clock of the Small-Pox, which had ſeized him on the twenty-ſixth of the

fore-going Month; he perſevered in his indefatigable Zeal to the very laſt Inſtant of his Life; the Night before his Death, he ſpent two Hours with his Secretaries, and as he had not the Comfort of knowing of the Enemy's Retreat, he lamented in his dying Moments, that he left *Genoa* beſieged. The Grief of all Ranks was the moſt expreſſive Panegyric of his Merit, and as a perpetual Inſtance of their Gratitude, they inrolled his Family among their chief Nobility.

Count *Schullembourg* had been very expeditious in executing the Orders he had received; for the Van of his Army began their March in the Night of the ſecond of *July*, towards the *Bocchetta*, and on the ſixth no *Piedmonteſe* or *Auſtrians* remained about *Genoa*, except in the Poſts of our *Lady of Mercy*, the *Diamond* Mountain, and the *Coronato*, where Parties were left to cover their Retreat, which was a little retarded by the Slowneſs of the Carriages that came from *Lombardy*. It was not thought adviſable to hazard any Troops in attacking theſe Poſts; nor was it long before they were evacuated.

All Apprehenſions being now entirely removed, the *Genoeſe* returned ſolemn Thanks, *Te Deum* was ſung with Proceſſions, and an annual Faſt appointed in Commemoration of ſo viſible a Mark of God's

God's Protection. Theſe Acts of Devotion were ſucceeded by moſt ſplendid Rejoicings, nor was the King of *France*, their great Protector, forgot. The Republic expreſſed the greateſt Gratitude in a ſolemn Embaſſy. The Shops were opened again, the City Companies diſcharged, the Inhabitants of the Vallies returned to their reſpective Habitations, and thoſe Citizens, who had fled from the Misfortnnes of their Country, to *Genoa*.

The Enemy had been very ſlow in their Retreat, it being the eighteenth before they began to quit the Neighbourhood of *Voltri*. At laſt, on the twentieth, all the *Auſtrian* Troops were on the other Side of the *Bocchetta*, but left in all their Rout the moſt terrible Marks of their Rage, burning Houſes, deſtroying Vine and Olive-yards, beſides Rapes and Murders. The Marquis *de Biſſi*, nominated to ſucceed the Duke *de Boufflers*, arrived at *Genoa* on the fifteenth, and immediately took proper Meaſures for checking the Excurſions of the Enemy, from ſeveral Poſts which they ſtill occupied beyond the Mountains. He ſent out Companies to raiſe Contributions in the *Parmeſan*, the *Montferrat*, and the *Tortoneſe*. Beſides Security from preſent Dangers, he took care to prevent any future ones, by ordering the Fortifications

tions of *Genoa* to be repaired, and well garriſoned. Laſtly, he took the Affairs of the Iſland of *Corſica* into Conſideration, which could not be attended to whilſt the Capital was in ſuch eminent Danger.

The Misfortunes of the *Genoeſe* had revived the Hopes of *Rivarola*, and the Inſolence of the Rebels. At the Cloſe of the Year 1746, they were for raiſing Contributions at *Tavagna*; but the Parties ſent to levy them were defeated by the Peaſants. Since that time, the *Genoeſe* had been obliged to recal from *Corſica* not only the greateſt Part of the Troops ſent thither, but alſo to raiſe others among the well-affected of that Iſland, which had turned the Scale on the Rebel's Side, and *Rivarola* had taken ſo great Advantage of it, that beſides making himſelf Maſter of ſeveral important Poſts, he had again laid Siege to *Baſtia*, and even poſſeſſed himſelf of a Part of that Place called *Terra-Vecchia*.

M. *Mari*, the Commiſſary General, had miſcarried in his Endeavours to diſlodge the Rebels. The Marquis *de Biſſi* ordered the Count *de Choyſcul* to *Corſica*, with five hundred and fifty Men for the Relief of *Baſtia*. The Count *de Choyſcul*, on his landing, immediately marched towards the Rebels who blockaded that City, and defeated them; ſix hundred throwing them-

themſelves into ſome Houſes, it was not thought adviſable to attack them Sword in Hand, but ſome Cannon being brought up, moſt of them were buried under the Ruins. *Rivarola* fled to the Caſtle of *San-Fiorenzo*, whether he was purſued, and Diſpoſitions made to attack him. Thus the Affairs of the *Genoeſe* were on the mending Hand on all Sides. The *Corſican* Rebels were reduced to the loweſt Ebb, and the beſt Part of the Republic's Dominions were cleared of the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe*, the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia* had ſurrendered on the firſt of *July* to Marſhal *Belleiſle*'s Troops, and *Genoa* was in a Condition of holding out againſt the moſt powerful Efforts of their Enemies. When the Duke *de Richelieu*, on whom the chief Command of the *French* Troops had been conferred, arrived there on the Cloſe of *September*, he found this City well fortified, abundantly provided with warlike Stores and Proviſions, defended by twenty-five thouſand Men, being *French* and *Spaniſh* Auxiliaries, and the Republic's own Troops, and wiſhing rather than fearing, that the *Auſtrians* would venture on another Siege, as they every where boaſtingly promiſed.

THE

THE REVOLUTIONS OF *GENOA.*

BOOK IX.

THOUGH the raiſing of the Siege of *Genoa* was not the Concluſion of the War, yet as it in ſome Meaſure terminated the Revolutions I have been relating, I at firſt propoſed to make it the Period of my Hiſtory; but I have been induced to continue it to the Concluſion of the Peace, as a more diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed and fortunate Æra; in hopes that it would contribute to the Satisfaction of my Readers, who might be ſtill under ſome Concern for the *Genoeſe*, their Dangers not having entirely ſubſided, I readily continued the Hiſtory of their Liberty, which their rancorous Enemies ſtill threatened.

The City of *Genoa* was indeed delivered, but its Liberty was almoſt confined within its Walls. Count *Nadaſti*, with ſixteen Batalions, and ſome other Troops, formed a Chain from *Campo-Fredo* to *Novi* and *Gavi*. The whole Eaſtern Coaſt lay entirely expoſed to the *Germans*; the Troops of the King of *Sardinia* were Maſters of the greateſt Part of the Weſtern Coaſt, having among other Places *Final* and *Savona*; the *Engliſh* Ships were Maſters of the Sea, cruſing off the Harbours to intercept Succours, and the Queen of *Hungary* threatened loudly; ſo that the powerful Aſſiſtance of *France* became neceſſary to ſecure their Capital from a ſecond Siege, the Calamities whereof were artfully heightened, and repreſented to them by the moſt frightful Deſcriptions.

The Duke *de Richelieu*'s firſt Care was to encourage them by a Specimen of the Sufficiency of his Forces; accordingly, a few Days after his Arrival, he divided the

the Auxiliaries into three Columns; the firſt, commanded by the Count *de Carcado*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Breſt*, was ordered to *Voltri*; the ſecond, under M. *Chauvelin*, marched towards the Convent of our *Lady de la Garde*; and the Duke himſelf with the third moved towards *Campo-Morone*, carrying with him two Mortars, four large Cannon, ſeveral Field-pieces, and four thouſand Labourers to repair the Roads where they were deſtroyed, and draw the Artillery where it was impracticable for Mules or Horſes.

The Duke's Scheme was to drive the Enemy from all the Poſts which lay near his Rout. But the *Auſtrians* forewarned of his Deſign, had joined, which obliged him alſo to order a Junction of his three Columns, which M. *Chauvelin*'s Diviſion did immediately, and without Oppoſition; but it was the next Day before the Count *de Carcado* could comply; for he was oppoſed by the Enemy, and all his Dexterity and Courage were hardly ſufficient to free him from the Danger in which he was engaged.

His Column, which conſiſted of two thouſand *French* and *Spaniards*, was on the Eminences on the Right and Left of *Voltri*; but now his Troops were to return by the Foot of theſe Eminences, in Sight of the Enemy who watched their

their Motions. He firſt alarmed them by a Shew of an Attack, and then ſo thoroughly perplexed them, by ordering a Number of his Men to aſcend the Hills, while a greater Number marched down, that they did not perceive his Intention till his whole Column was in Motion; then they haſtily followed him, but could not overtake him till he had reached *Maſſone*, where he was prepared for their Reception.

The Count *de Carcado* was thoroughly acquainted with the Country, which is no ſmall Advantage to an Officer, who knows how to make a proper Uſe of it. His Diſpoſitions were completed, and were ſuch that the Enemy could not cloſe without going through a ſharp Fire; he had placed his Men on Ladders from Summit to Summit. The *Germans* precipitately ruſhed into this Ambuſh, and ſtood the Fire with an intrepid Reſolution; but after the Loſs of above three hundred Men, they were obliged to halt, and the Count *de Carcado* quietly purſued his March, in which he did not loſe above twenty Men.

The Duke *de Richelieu*'s Columns being joined, he advanced to *Campo-Fredo*, *Roſiglione*, and *Voltagio*, which he reconnoitered, but without attacking them. For though the Enemy's Troops did not appear,

pear, they were every where upon their Guard, and the Duke judging that this Enterprize, which was only to give the *Genoeſe* an Idea of his Strength, and was not to be proſecuted without the greateſt Probability of Succeſs, was ſufficient, he returned to *Genoa*; but the Count *de Carcado*, whoſe Head Quarters was at *Arenzano*, a few Days after diſlodged the Enemy from a ſmall Poſt, killing twenty-five, and taking forty-ſix Priſoners, without the Loſs of a ſingle Man.

Small as theſe Advantages might ſeem, they were ſo far conſiderable, as they augmented the Courage of the *Genoeſe*; but nothing elevated them ſo much as the News from the County of *Nice*, where Don *Philip* had attacked the *Piedmonteſe* on the nineteenth of *October*, driving them from the Eminences of *Soſpello*, and ſome other Poſts. The next Day they were obliged to evacuate *Balli-Roſſi*, and had been purſued to the Hills near *Ventimiglia*, where not being able to mainſelves, Don *Philip*'s Men entred the Place, taking three hundred Priſoners, and throwing a freſh Supply into the Caſtle. Theſe Succeſſes ſpread an univerſal Joy in *Genoa*. After this Expedition, the combined Army of *France* and *Spain* croſſed the *Var*, to be cantoned in *Provence* and *Savoy*, leaving twenty Batallions in the County

County of *Nice* for the Security of *Ventimiglia*.

I ſhall paſs over the many ſmall Encounters which happened during the Winter. The Severity of the Seaſon would not allow of any conſiderable Enterprize, ſo that it was ſpent in ſmall Actions and Attacks on the advanced Poſts. During this ſkirmiſhing War, the Duke *de Richelieu*, in concert with the Heads of the Republic, were inceſſantly buſy, not only in ſecuring the Capital, but every Part of the Republic, againſt the Efforts for which the Enemy ſeemed to make Preparations.

The new Works round *Genoa* were now completed, and were ſo far extended and increaſed, that no effectual Siege of the Place could be formed by an Army leſs than three times the Number of any which the Queen of *Hungary* could bring into *Italy*. *Seſtri-di-levante*, *Chiavari*, *Sarzanna*, and *La Spezza*, were the ſecond Objects of the Government's Attention. A Body of ſix thouſand Men was placed in the Neighbourhood of the latter Place, whoſe Caſtle was defended by that brave Officer M. *Dieffenthaller*, who ſo nobly defended that of *Ventimiglia*. The *French* Auxiliaries, which daily arrived, notwithſtanting the Vigilance of the *Engliſh* Ships, furniſhed Bodies of Men

Men ſufficient for reſiſting an Attack on all Sides. And though the Enemy was ſtill Maſter of a great Part of the Weſtern Coaſt, they thought more on keeping on the defenſive, than hazarding any Attack.

Anno 1748. They occupied a Poſt of great Conſequence at *Varaggio* near *Savona*. The Duke *de Richelieu*, in the Beginning of the Year 1748, formed a Scheme to diſlodge them, and on the fourth of *January* iſſued particular Directions for the Enterprize, which were executed with that Secrecy, Punctuality and Exactneſs, requiſite to the Succeſs of the Project.

Varaggio is a walled Town, in which were ſix hundred *Piedmonteſe*. The Marquis *de Roquepine* having embarked ſome Troops on board two Gallies, at the approach of Night landed them near this Poſt without being perceived, and immediately ordered the Eminences near *Savona* to be ſecured. About eight in the Morning, the Count *de Carcado* arrived with ſome Forces which he had marched by Land. Immediately they began to attempt the Town, and a Company of Grenadiers was ordered with Axes to break open the Town-Gates. The *Piedmonteſe* made a very vigorous Defence. At laſt, being incapable of a longer

longer Reſiſtance, by the Loſs of above two hundred Men, and ſeeing their Retreat cut off by Parties on the Eminences towards *Savona*, they ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

In the mean time the Count *d'Arignano* was coming with all ſpeed to relieve or recover this Poſt, and two *Engliſh* Men of War ſailed at the ſame time out of *Vado* Harbour to ſecond him. But M. *de Roquepine* having carried his Point, that the Enemy might not for the future make a Poſt of this Town, deſtroyed the Gates, demoliſhed Part of the Walls, and returned to *Genoa* with his Priſoners, amounting to twelve Officers, and four hundred and nine Soldiers. The Count *d'Arignano* did not arrive till ſome Hours after his Departure, and finding the Poſt of *Varaggio* was no longer tenable, he ſtrengthened ſome advanced Poſts, and having left ſome Troops in an Houſe to ſuſtain them, he returned to his former Station.

I ſhall confine myſelf to the moſt important Events, without taking Notice of the ſmaller Expeditions of any Party. The *Germans* at laſt ſeemed to be entering upon the Operations, with which they had a long time threatened the *Genoeſe*. They had for ſome Months been in continual Motion towards the Moun-

tain

tain of *Santa Croci*, ſo that it was concluded, that the Streſs of their Efforts would fall on the Eaſtern Coaſt, however, their firſt Attempts were on the other Side; whether they thought this Part was not ſo ſtrictly guarded, or whether they were for hiding the Attack which they really deſigned, or whether they meant it only as a Revenge for the Affair of *Varaggio*.

On the ſeventeenth of *February*, Count *Nadaſti* began his March towards *Voltri*, with four thouſand Men, and four Pieces of Cannon. He ſet out from *Campo-Fredo* at the Beginning of the Night in three Columns; that on the Left commanded by General *Petrazzi*, ſpread itſelf on the Eminences which command the Valley of *Aqua Santa*, in order to cut off the Communication betwixt *Voltri* and *Genoa*: The Right under Count *Sorre*, advanced towards a Monaſtry of the *Capuchins*, where Intrenchments had been thrown up, and lying between the Vallies of *Aqua Santa* and *Ceruza*: Count *Nadaſti* with the Centre directed his March to *Oratoria de Mello*. On the eighteenth at nine in the Morning, the Village of *Mello* and the Monaſtry were attacked at the ſame time. Theſe two Poſts covered *Voltri*, eſpecially that of the *Capuchins*, the Loſs of which would

have been infallibly followed by that of *Voltri* itſelf.

Count *Nadaſti* had taken his Meaſures with ſuch Secrecy and Expedition, that there was not the leaſt Apprehenſion of it. The Marquis *Monti*, who commanded in *Voltri*, having only two Regiments with him, diſpatched an Officer to the Duke *de Richelieu* to acquaint him of the Affair, and at the ſame time to deſire, that the Count *de Carcado*, who was at *Peggi*, might join him without delay. In the mean time he himſelf prepared to defend the Place to the very laſt Extremity againſt the Attacks of the Enemy, though ſo vaſtly ſuperior.

As he wanted his Men for a more important Affair, he was unwilling to expoſe them by defending the ſmall Village of *Mello*, but ordered the hundred and fifty Men in that Village to retreat along the left Bank of the *Aqua Santa*, and protected them by two Companies of Grenadiers.

Whilſt the *Germans* were taking Poſſeſſion of *Mello*, and *Petrazzi* was drawing up his Column along the Eminences which command the Sea-ſhore, and the Road from *Voltri* to *Genoa*, the *Capuchins* Monaſtry was briſkly attacked and as bravely defended. The Marquis *Monti* himſelf was gone thither, where he was

joined by the Regiment of *Breſt*, and for above ſix Hours had baffled all the Efforts of the *German* Troops, who began to be diſheartened by ſo long and furious Reſiſtance, when the Chevalier *Chauvelin* came to his Aſſiſtance, with an Account alſo, that the Duke *de Richelieu* was coming up with a large Body of Troops.

The Chevalier *Chauvelin*'s firſt Care was to ſecure the Junction of the Duke's Body, by covering the Communication with *Genoa*, which *Petrazzi*, with his Column, endeavoured to obſtruct. To this Purpoſe, he detached the Regiment of *Breſt* from the Monaſtry, whoſe Attack the Enemy had given over, to *Palmara*. Another View of General *Petrazzi* might be to make himſelf Maſter of the Palace of *Durazzo*, and to force *Voltri* on that Side where it was weakeſt; but *Chauvelin* ſent a Reinforcement of two hundred Men to thoſe already poſted in this Palace and ſome neighbouring Houſes, and by ſome other prudent Diſpoſitions, ſecured this Party from any Inſult.

Count *Nadaſti* now prepared for his Retreat. Being informed that the Duke *de Richelieu* was advanced to *Cegli*, and had fixed Ladders all along the Eminences from *Voltri* to *Genoa*, to prevent *Petrazzi*'s Column from being ſurprized and

d cut to Pieces, ſent Orders to him to treat immediately to *Mello*, where all s Troops rendezvouſed that ſame Night. he Regiment of *Breſt*, with ſome other roops, took Poſſeſſion of the Eminences hich this Column had abandoned. The xt Day Count *Nadaſti* hearing, that e *French* intended to ſeize upon the oſt of *Maſſone*, through which his Reeat lay, returned thither with great Precipitation, two Hours before Day-break, d from thence to *Campo-Fredo*, where s Troops ſeparated to return to their uarters. The Duke *de Richelieu* alſo, ter taking freſh Meaſures for the Seurity of the Poſts about *Voltri*, returned *Genoa*.

Thus ended this Expedition, which had en concerted by Count *Nadaſti* with eat Sagacity, and forwarded with great xpedition and Bravery; but oppoſed by e Marquis *Monti*, with a Conduct and ourage worthy the higheſt Rewards, ough the Miſcarriage thereof muſt be tributed to the Alacrity and Foreſight the Duke *de Richelieu*, and the Ofcers employed in the Execution of his leaſures. This Affair coſt the *Germans* ar five hundred Men, whereas the rench, who bore all the Weight of the efence of *Voltri*, did not loſe above e hundred and thirty. As Count *Na-*

daſti began his Retreat in the Night, an had got a great deal of Ground by Day break, it was not thought adviſable t moleſt him; for beſides the Wearineſs o the *French* Troops, after ſuch hot Ser vice, the Hazard would have been to great in following him among the De files, whoſe Eminences the Count was to experienced a Soldier not to have ſecured There was little Probability of overtak ing the Enemy, and beſides, they mu infallibly have fallen into ſome Ambuſ or other; and after all the Duke *Richelieu*'s Glory was compleat in havin diſconcerted an Enterprize on which th *Germans* ſo much depended.

He alſo, in his turn, formed a Schem which, had it ſucceeded, would have be attended with the moſt happy Conſe quences. This was to ſurprize *Savon* In order the better to conceal his De ſign, he ſeemed to be wholly taken u in obſerving the Motions of an Arm which was entering by way of *Cent Croci*, into the Eaſtern Parts of the Te ritories of the Republic, under the Com mand of Count *Brown*. The Duke we himſelf on the twentieth of *March* t *Ceſtri-di-levante*, to obſerve its Motions but before his Departure he had give Orders for the Execution of his Projec in Purſuance of which, a great Numb

f Barks were got together in *Genoa* Harour. On board theſe Barks, in the vening of the twenty-fifth, two thouand five hundred *French*, and eight undred *Spaniards* were embarked. At he ſame time ſome Troops were ordered o reinforce the Poſts of the *Bocchetta* nd *Voltri*, whilſt the Duke *de Richelieu* ent by Sea to the latter.

The chief Intention of ſending Troops o *Voltri* and the *Bocchetta*, was to hinder the Forces under Count *Nadaſti* from ttempting to ſuccour *Savona*, either diectly, or by a Diverſion. It was hoped, hat whilſt theſe Troops were thus put o a Stand, the Embarkation for *Savona* ould arrive there before Day, ſurprize he Town, and by ſome Companies of renadiers taking Poſt within the Paliadoes of the Citadel, cut off the Reeat of the Town Garriſon thither. This lan was as prudently concerted as it as important; but the bad Weather, hich laſted till the twenty-ſixth in the vening, would not admit of that Diligence requiſite in Affairs of this Nature. he Governor of *Savona* having Inormation of it, was every where upon his uard; however, the Duke's Men adanced within Muſket Shot of the Walls, urnt ſome Storehouſes, and took a few riſoners.

But ſoon after, he was obliged to co
fine all his Thoughts to the defenſive
for Count *Brown*, who was to be the chi
Inſtrument of the Queen of *Hungary*
Revenge, came to *Parma* on the twenty
ſixth of *April*, where he iſſued Orders f
the Troops which were aſſembled for t
intended Invaſion to advance by the W
of *Bercetto* and *Borgo-val-di-Taro* towar
the *Genoeſe* Frontiers, threatening at on
all the Eaſtern Coaſt of that State, whi
alſo continually apprehended an Atta
from Count *Nadaſti* towards *Voltri* a
the *Bocchetta*.

The Duke *de Richelieu* omitted n
thing to enable every Part to make
ſtout Reſiſtance. The Poſts near *Vol*
were well guarded, that of the *Bocchet*
was committed to two thouſand *Fren*
The Marquis *d' Abumada*, General of t
Spaniſh Auxilliaries, had his Head-Qua
ters at *Chiavari*. Thoſe of the Du
were at *Ceſtri-di-levante*. From this Pla
to *Spezzia*, which ſeemed more imm
diately threatened, were poſted twel
thouſand regular Troops, with a li
Number of armed Peaſants. Every D
brought to *Genoa* freſh Reinforcemen
from *France*, which were immediate
ſent away to thoſe Places moſt expoſe
In the midſt of theſe Skirmiſhes and Da
gers, the Affairs of *Corſica* were n
neglecte

neglected, Proviſions, Troops and warlike Stores having been ſent over thither; for the Enemies of the Republic fomented the Troubles in that Iſland, in order to divide the Forces, and encreaſe the Perplexity of the *Genoeſe*.

For ſome time paſt, the Affairs of that Iſland had given no great Concern to *Genoa*, for though the Rebels were averſe to Submiſſion, they were too few to be feared. The Name of *Theodore Neuhoff* had been for ſome Years as ridiculous at *Genoa*, as it had before been formidable. It was not without Reaſon, that they took Umbrage at *Rivarola*, the chief of the *Corſican* Rebels going to the Court of *Sardinia*, towards the End of the Year 1747. It was at firſt given out, that all he had obtained from that Court and the Powers in Alliance with it, was no more than three hundred Men, a ſmall Artillery, and a Promiſe of being ſeconded by two *Engliſh* Men of War, if he would undertake the Siege of *Baſtia*; but as this Report was derogatory both to the Wiſdom and Power of thoſe States, it ſoon appeared that they intended to ſuccour much more effectually the Rebellion of the *Corſicans*.

Whilſt *Rivarola* was abſent, a large Body of Rebels appeared before *Baſtia*, and his declaring at his Return, his Cer-

tainty of very powerful Succours, and that ſpeedily, gave ſuch a Turn to the Minds of the People, that his Camp became very conſiderable. But his Death happening ſoon after, occaſioned ſuch Differences, that the Operations which had been concerted were laid aſide, till *Matra*, at laſt, gaining the Superiority among them, allayed theſe Diſſentions, and to raiſe his Character, cloſely inveſted the Capital of *Corſica*.

The King of *Sardinia* had ſupplied him with Artillery; but what increaſed the Apprehenſions of the *Genoeſe*, was an Embarkation of twelve hundred *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe*, under the Command of the Chevalier *Cumiana*, for *Corſica*, where they landed on the fourth of *May* at *San Fiorenzo*, which had fallen into the Rebels Hands; ſome Days after they joined *Matra*'s Forces, in Conjunction with which they began, on the fifteenth, to beſiege the City in Form.

The Citadel was in a deplorable Condition, the Town open on all Sides, and Powder, Ball, and Proviſions were wanting; it was alſo but weakly garriſoned, ſix hundred Men indeed, had been ſent to *Corſica* in the beginning of *April*, with Sig. *Antony Paſſano*, Commiſſary-General; but theſe Troops having been landed at *Calvi* were prevented from getting

ting into *Baſtia* by the Blockade of the Rebels, and therefore were diſtributed in the Caſtles of *Calvi*, *Bonifacio* and *Ajaccio*. So that there was little Hopes that the few Troops in *Baſtia* could ſuſtain a Siege. But Sig. *John Angelo Spinola*, the Governor, inſpired not only his little Garriſon, but alſo the Inhabitants with Zeal and Intrepity, ſo that they all engaged to defend themſelves to the laſt Extremity, and Sig. *John Angelo Spinola* omitted nothing which might conduce to give Succeſs to their Valour. He ordered the Houſes facing the Country, to be made into Battlements, with palliſadoed Trenches in the Intervals, poſting in them ſmall Parties conſiſting of Soldiers and the Inhabitants. Then he ordered all the Lead in the Shops or Pipes, and all Pewter Utenſils to be delivered up, and caſt into Balls, which began to grow ſcarce. A Bark brought him from *Capraia* on the eighteenth, ten Barrels of Powder. And on the ſame Day he received a Supply of Proviſions from the Republic. Theſe little Reinforcements enabled him not only to wait the Arrival of ſome more conſiderable, but vigorouſly to oppoſe the Beſiegers, who were indefatigable in their Efforts to carry the Place before it ſhould be relieved.

After being repulſed in ſeveral Attacks they threw a great Number of Bombs into the Town. About the twentieth their Batteries began to play upon the *Franciſcan* Convent, and continued for three Days. And as the taking of the City depended on this important Poſt, it was ſeveral times attacked with the greateſt Intrepidity; but the Beſiegers, both Inhabitants and Soldiers, defended themſelves with ſuch Conſtancy and Courage, that the Enemy could not gain an Inch of Ground.

The Duke *de Richelieu*, in the mean time, being informed of the Siege of *Baſtia*, diſpatched, on the twenty-firſt, four hundred Men of his own Troops to its Relief, under the Command of M. *Curſey*, with a great Quantity of all kinds of Stores; but the Gallies falling in with ſome *Engliſh* Ships, were obliged to alter their Courſe.

The Beſiegers, who certainly had Information of theſe Gallies, endeavoured to induce the Governor to ſurrender, by ſummoning him to deliver up the Place upon a very honourable Capitulation, and allowing him three Hours to deliberate on the Offer. Sig. *Spinola* returned for Anſwer, that as it was his Duty to deliver it up only to his Sovereign, by whom it had been committed to him, his Intention

tention was to defend it to the laſt Extremity. This Reſolution he ſeconded by a Sally that very Evening, which coſt the Enemy above four hundred Men.

The Batteries of the Beſiegers, which were three, each conſiſting of four eighteen Pounders, beſides as many Kettles of Mortars, continued their Fire, throwing above two thouſand Cannon-Shot, and three hundred Bombs. They could not, however, oblige the Beſieged to abandon the Convent of *St. Francis*. M. *Pede Monte*, a Colonel in the *French* Service, who arrived the fourth Day of the Siege, in order to make a Report of the Condition of the Place to the Duke *de Richelieu*, took upon him the Command of this Poſt, and ordered an Intrenchment to be made within for its greater Security. This experienced Officer ſhared with Sig. *Spinola* in the Fatigues and Dangers, and conſequently in the Honours of this noble Defence.

At laſt, the Chevalier *Cumiana*, upon Information that the Reinforcement under M. *Curſey* was hourly expected, to avoid the Conſequences of a haſty Retreat, raiſing the Siege on the twenty-eighth in the Morning, and returned to *San Fiorenzo*, after putting his Artillery on board ſome Tranſports which attended him. This Iſſue was the more honourable to the

brave Defenders of *Baſtia*, as the Oppoſition of the Place was entirely owing to them. Immediately after the raiſing the Siege, the Gallies of the Republic appeared in Sight, with the fore-mentioned Succours, which ſecured *Baſtia* from any further Attempts. Beſides, the Chevalier *Cumiana* had taken a Diſlike to the *Corſicans*, as minding nothing but Plunder; and the *Corſicans* themſelves were terrified by the Placarts which the Duke *de Richelieu* cauſed to be fixed up through the Iſland, containing ſevere Threatnings from the King of *France* againſt the *Corſican* Rebels, and Promiſes of Protection to thoſe who ſhould return to their Duty, which accelerated the Tranquility of *Corſica*, to the Advantage of the *Genoeſe*.

But the *Genoeſe* were too much elevated by News from another Quarter, to ſhew any great Joy at this Pacification. At the very Inſtant, when an irritated Queen, with her Allies, were going to diſcharge their Reſentment againſt all the Territories of *Genoa*, Preliminaries for a Peace were drawing up at *Aix la Chapelle*, which prevented thoſe Calamities which otherwiſe ſeemed inevitable. *France*, *Great-Britain*, *Spain*, and *Auſtria*, and all the Parties on both Sides in the War, had carried it on with the greateſt Vigour and Reſolution, to the Glory of all their

their Troops, but ſo much to their mutual Loſs, that they were now ſo exhauſted, as to render a Peace abſolutely neceſſary. Accordingly, on the thirtieth of *April*, the Miniſters of *France*, *Spain*, and the *States-General* ſigned the Preliminaries, to which the other Powers ſucceſſively acceeded. And it was ſtipulated in Favour of the Republic of *Genoa*, that whatever Territories it was poſſeſſed of before the War, ſhould be reſtored, with the ſame Rights, Privileges, and Prerogatives it enjoyed in the Year 1740.

The Miniſter of the Court of *Vienna* acceeded to the Preliminary Articles on the twenty-ſeventh of *May*, the King of *Sardinia* on the thirty-firſt; but the Marquis *Doria*, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of *Genoa*, being not made acquainted with them before the eighteenth, could not ſign them before the twenty-eighth of the following Month. General *Leutrum*, who commanded the *Piedmonteſe* Troops in the County of *Nice*, ſo early as the twenty-eighth had agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms with the Marſhal *Belleiſle*, who was putting himſelf in Motion, though the King of *Sardinia*'s Miniſter did not ſign the Preliminaries till three Days after. But Count *Brown* not having received any authentic Account

count of his Court's ſigning the Preliminaries, thought it his Duty to haſten the Execution of that Plan which was committed to him, and in the Beginning of *June* moved forward to ſtrike that formidable Blow he had ſo long threatened.

The *Genoeſe* knowing this to be the laſt Trial of their Courage, determined to ſhew that they merited that Peace and Proſperity, which was to crown their final Efforts. The Duke *de Richelieu* and the Marquis *d'Ahumada* had at Leiſure made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, beſides new Reinforcements, which they every Day received from the Marſhal *Belleiſle*; ſo that Count *Brown* had a worſe Proſpect than ever.

His Van-Guard, under Count *Konigſeg*, began its March on the third of *June*, the Right by the Way of *Cento-Croci*, the Left by *Denano*. And the Allies of the *Genoeſe* having ordered off their advanced Guards, took Poſt at *Vareſe*, where Count *Brown* fixed his Head-Quarters. On the eighth, his Troops advanced in four Columns towards the Eminences of *Chiavari*; and at the ſame time, the Body under Count *Nadaſti* attempted to force its Way on the Side of *Campo-Morone*; but altered its Deſign on the Approach of a ſuperior Body of in-

independent Companies which had been ſent againſt it.

In the mean time, the *Spaniards* near *Chiavari* were ſmartly attacked. They defended themſelves very bravely till they were ſuſtained by ſeveral Companies of Grenadiers, and ſome Picquets which the Marquis *d'Ahumada* ſent them, whilſt the Duke *de Richelieu* was haſtening up his Troops to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy. The Action was very bloody; but the *Germans*, daringly marching up to the *Spaniſh* Intrenchments, ſuffered moſt.

This Attack did great Honour to both Sides, but concluded Count *Brown*'s Expedition; for in the Heat of it, he notified to the Duke *de Richelieu*, that he had that Inſtant received the Queen of *Hungary*'s Orders for a Suſpenſion of Arms in *Italy*; and Mr. *Bing*, the *Engliſh* Admiral on the Coaſt of *Genoa*, ſoon after received the like Orders from his Court.

After ſettling a few Difficulties the Armiſtice was proclaimed at the Head of both Armies. The Duke *de Richelieu* and the Marquis *d'Ahumada* returned to *Genoa* amidſt the Acclamations of the People. And as an Acknowledgement of the Republic's Gratitude, both their Names were enrolled among the *Genoeſe* Nobility. But as a particular Mark of Reſpect to *France*, a Marble Statue of the Duke

Duke *de Richelieu* was placed in the great Hall of the Palace.

All Matters being nearly ſettled by the Preliminaries, the Definitive Treaty met with no Difficulty. The Empreſs Queen acceeded to it unreſervedly, though before her Acceſſion to the Preliminaries, ſhe was for having ſome Exceptions ſpecified, relating to the Treaty of *Worms*; but receeded in Compliance with the other contracting Powers, who oppoſed it. The Republic of *Genoa* acceeded to the Definitive Treaty on the twenty-eighth of *October*, and the King of *Sardinia* on the ſeventh of *November*. The Article concerning the Republic, beſides reſtoring it to all its Privileges and Poſſeſſions before the War, ordered that the Money which its Subjects had in the Banks of *Vienna* and *Turin* ſhould be repaid, and that theſe Sums ſhould begin to bear Intereſt from the Day of the Ratifications. This favourable Article was procured by the joint Inſtance of *France* and *Spain*, in which their Attachment to a ſuffering Ally is highly to be commended.

Now all the Republic's Apprehenſions were about *Corſica*. Hoſtilities continued in this Iſland ſome time after they had ceaſed on the Continent, the Suſpenſion of Arms not being proclaimed there before the middle of *September*; in which not

not only the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Troops under the Command of the Chevalier *Cumiana* were included, but alſo the *Corſican* Rebels, upon their laying down their Arms and ſubmitting to the Republic, under the Protection of the King of *France*, upon ſuch Conditions as ſhould be ſettled by that Prince. Soon after the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe* left the Iſland, and the Rebels, deſtitute of Support, grew inclined to an Accommodation. The *Genoeſe*, now reſtored to all their Poſſeſſions, began to make the beſt uſe of the Peace, by reforming all Diſorders, and repairing all the Damages, occaſioned by the late terrible War, which, yet on one Side or other, had been inevitable.

The End of the Ninth Book.

A Chronological Order *of the ſeveral Changes in the Government of the* GENOESE.

Before Jeſus Chriſt,

205 *GENOA* demoliſhed by the *Carthaginians*, and rebuilt by the *Romans*.

After Jeſus Chriſt,

78 The *Genoeſe* embrace *Chriſtianity*, and continue under the Dominion of *Rome* till the Invaſion of the *Goths*.

550 *Genoa* governed by Dukes.

638 Taken by the *Lombards*.

774 Submits to *Charlemagne*, and governed by Counts.

888 The *Genoeſe* render themſelves independent, and chuſe Conſuls for Governors.

1190 They elect a Foreigner, Podeſtat, or principal Magiſtrate.

1191 They again chuſe Conſuls.

1194 They re-eſtabliſh the Authority of the Podeſtat.

1257 They elect for their Governor a Captain of the People.

1270

1270 They chuſe two Captains of the People.

1291 A Foreigner elected ſole Captain of the People.

1296 Two Captains of the People, both *Genoeſe*.

1300 A Foreigner ſole Captain of the People.

1306 Two Captains of the People, both *Genoeſe*.

1309 A *Genoeſe* ſole Captain of the People.

1310 The Government transferred to a Council of twelve Perſons.

1311 The Emperor *Henry* VII. elected Sovereign of *Genoa* for twenty Years.

1313 The Government transferred to a Council of twenty-four Perſons.

1315 A new foreign Podeſtat again choſen.

1317 Two *Genoeſe* a new elected Captains of the People.

1319 *Robert*, King of *Naples*, and Pope *John* XXII. Sovereigns of *Genoa*.

1335 Two *Genoeſe* again Captains of the People.

1339 Creation of a perpetual Doge.

1353 *John Viſconti*, Lord of *Genoa*, and his Succeſſors the Dukes of *Milan*.

1356

1356 Government of a perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1396 *Charles* VI. King of *France*, Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1409 *Theodore Paleologus*, Marquis of *Montferrat*, Captain-General of *Genoa*.

1413 Government of a perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1421 *Philip-Maria Viſconti*, Duke of *Milan*, Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1436 Re-eſtabliſhment of a perpetual Doge.

1442 The Government is transferred to eight Perſons, entitled Captains of the *Genoeſe* Liberty.

1443 Re-eſtabliſhment of a perpetual Doge.

1458 *Charles* VII. King of *France*, Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1461 Re-eſtabliſhment of a perpetual Doge.

1464 *Francis Sforſa*, Duke of *Milan*, and his Succeſſors, Sovereigns of *Genoa*,

1477 Eight Captains of the Liberty, govern the *Genoeſe*.

1478 *J. Galeas Sforſa*, Duke of *Milan*, Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1479 A perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1488

1488 *J. Galeas Sforſa*, again Sovereign of *Genoa*: *Ludovic Sforſa* ſucceeds him.

1499 *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1509 A perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1507 *Lewis* XII. again Sovereign of *Genoa*.

1512 A perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1513 *Genoa* again ſubmits to *Lewis* XII.

1513 A perpetual Doge re-eſtabliſhed.

1515 The *Genoeſe* again ſubmit to the King of *France*.

1522 A perpetual Doge again choſen.

1526 *Genoa* once more ſubmits to *France*.

1528 Eſtabliſhment of a Biennial Doge, and of the ~~Form~~ of Government which ſubſiſts to the preſent Time.

The CHRONOLOGY *of the* perpetual Doges *from their Eſtabliſhment in* 1339, *to their Termination in* 1528.

1339 SImon Boccanegra I.
1344 John de Morta.
1350 John de Valenti.
. . . . . .
1356 Simon Boccanegra, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
1363 Gabriel Adorno.
1370 Dominic Adorno.
1378 Anthony Adorno.
—— Nicholas Guarco.
1383 Frederic Pagana.
—— Leonard Monaldo.
1384 Anthony Adorno, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
1390 James Fregoſa.
1391 Anthony Adorno, *re-eſtabliſhed* III.
1392 Anthony Montaldo, I.
1393 Francis Juſtiniano.
—— Anthony Montaldo, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
1394 Nicholas Zoaglio.
—— Anthony Guarco.
—— Anthony Adorno, *re-eſtabliſhed* IV.
. . . . . .
1413 George Adorno.
1415 Barnaby Guarco.
—— Thomas Fregoſa, I.
. . . . . .

1436

1436 Iſnard Guarco.
—— Thomas Fregoſa, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
. . . . . .
1443 Raphael Adorno.
1447 Barnaby Adorno.
—— John Fregoſa.
1448 Lewis Fregoſa.
1450 Peter Fregoſa.
. . . . . .
1461 Proſper Adorno.
—— Spinetta Fregoſa.
—— Lewis Fregoſa, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
1462 Paul Fregoſa I.
—— Lewis Fregoſa, *re-eſtabliſhed* III.
1463 Paul Fregoſa, *re-eſtabliſhed* II.
. . . . . .
1479 Baptiſt Fregoſa.
1483 Paul Fregoſa, *reſtabliſhed* III.
. . . . . .
1506 Paul de Novi.
. . . . . .
1512 John Fregoſa.
. . . . . .
1513 Octavius Fregoſa.
. . . . . .
1522 Anthony Adorno.

The CHRONOLOGY *of the* Biennial Doges, *from the Year* 1528, *to the Concluſion of the Peace* 1748, *with the Times of their Election.*

OBert Cateneo	*Dec.* 12.	1528
Baptiſt Spinola	*Jan.* 4.	1531
Baptiſt Lomellino		1533
Chriſt. Grimaldi Roſſo		1535
John B. Doria		1537
Andrew Juſtiniani		1539
Leonard Caſtaneo		1541
Andrew Centurione		1543
John B. Fornari		1545
Benoit Gentile		1547
Gaſpard Braccelli Grimaldi		1549
Luke Spinola		1551
James Promontorio		1553
Auguſtin Pinello		1555
Peter John Ciarega Cibo		1557
Jerome Vivaldi		1559
Paul Baptiſt Giudice Calvo		1561
Baptiſt Cigala Zoaglio	*Oct.* 4.	1561
John B. Lercaro	*Oct.* 7.	1563
Octavius Gentile Oderico	*Oct.* 11.	1565
Simon Spinola	*Oct.* 15.	1567
Paul Moneglia Juſtiniani	*Oct.* 9.	1569
Gianotto Lomellino	*Oct.* 10.	1571
Jacq. Durazzo Grimaldi	*Oct.* 6.	1573
Proſ. Faltinanti Centurione	*Oct.* 17.	1575

John

John B. Gentile	*Oct.* 19.	1575
Nicholas Doria	*Oct.* 20.	1577
Jerome de Franchi	*Oct.* 21.	1579
Jerome Chiavari	*Nov.* 4.	1581
Ambroſe di Negro	*Nov.* 8.	1583
David Vaca	*Nov.* 14.	1585
Baptiſt Negrone	*Nov.* 23.	1587
John Auguſt Juſtiniani	*Nov.* 25.	1589
John Auguſt Juſtiniani	*Nov.* 25.	1591
Ant. Grimaldi Ceba	*Nov.* 27.	1593
Math. Senarega	*Dec.* 5.	1595
Ant. Grimaldi Ceba	*Nov.* 27.	1597
Laurent Saoli	*Feb.* 22.	1599
Auguſtin Doria	*Feb.* 24.	1601
Peter de Franchi	*Feb.* 26.	1603
Luke Grimaldi	*March* 1.	1605
Silveſter Inurea	*March* 3.	1607
Jerome Affrereto	*March* 22.	1607
Auguſtin Pinello	*Ap.* 1.	1609
Alexander Juſtiniani	*Ap.* 6.	1611
Thomas Spinola	*Ap.* 22.	1613
Bernard Clavarezza	*Ap.* 23.	1615
John James Imperiale	*Ap.* 29.	1617
Peter Durazzo	*May* 2.	1619
Ambroſe Doria	*May* 4.	1621
George Centurione	*June* 25.	1623
Frederic de Franchi	*June* 25.	1623
James Lomellino	*June* 29.	1625
John Luke Chiavari	*June* 28.	1627
Andrew Spinola	*June* 26.	1629
Leonard Torre	*June* 30.	1631
John Etienne Doria	*July* 9.	1633

John Francis Brignole	*July* 11.	1635
Auguſtin Pallavicini	*July* 13.	1637
John B. Durazzo	*July* 28.	1639
John Auguſt. Marini	*Aug.* 14.	1641
John B. Lercaro	*July* 4.	1643
Luke Juſtiniani	*July* 21.	1645
John B. Lomellino	*July* 24.	1646
James de Franchi	*Aug.* 1.	1648
Auguſt. Centurione	*Aug.* 23.	1650
Jerome de Franchi	*Nov.* 8.	1652
Alexander Spinola	*Oct.* 9.	1654
Jules Saoli	*Oct.* 12.	1656
John B. Centurione	*Oct.* 15.	1658
John Bernard Frugone	*Oct.* 28.	1660
Anthony Inurea	*March* 29.	1661
Etienne Mari	*April* 12.	1663
Cæſar Duraſſo	*April* 18.	1665
Cæſar Gentile	*May* 10.	1667
Francis Garbarini	*June* 18.	1669
Alexander Grimaldi	*June* 27.	1671
Auguſtine Suluzzo	*July* 4.	1673
Anthony Paſſano	*July* 11.	1675
Gianettino Odone	*July* 16.	1677
Auguſtine Spinola	*July* 29.	1679
Luke Maria Inurea	*July* 13.	1681
Francis Maria Imperiale	*Aug.* 18.	1683
Peter Durazzo	*Aug.* 23.	1685
Luke Spinola	*Aug.* 27.	1687
Oberto Torre	*Aug.* 31,	1689
John B Cattaneo	*Sept.* 4.	1691
Francis Maria Saoli		1693
Bondinelli Negrone		1695

Francis

Francis Jurea		1697
Jerome Mari		1699
Frederic Franchi		1701
Anthony Grimaldi		1703
Etienne Honore Gierello		1705
Dominic Maria Mari		1707
Vincent Durazzo		1709
Francis Maria Imperiale		1711
John Anthony Juſtiniani		1713
Laurent Centurione		1715
Benoit Viali		1717
Ambroſe Imperiale	*Oct.* 3.	1719
Cæſar Franchi	*Oct.* 8.	1721
Dominic Negrone		1723
Jerome Veneroſo	*Jan.* 15.	1726
Luke Grimaldo	*Jan.* 22.	1728
Francis Maria Balbi	*Jan.* 24.	1730
Dominic Maria Spinola	*Jan.* 29.	1732
John Etienne Durazzo	*Jan.* 30.	1734
Nicholas Cattaneo	*Feb.* 8.	1736
Conſtantine Balbi	*Feb.* 9.	1738
Nicholas Spinola	*Feb.* 10.	1740
Dom. Maria Canavaro	*Feb.* 20.	1742
Laurent Mari	*Feb.* 27.	1744
John Fran. Mari Brignole	*Feb.* 28.	1746
Cæſar Cataneo	*March* 5.	1748

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